REGISTER No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,224—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line; but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..............Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line.......................,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. HIMALAYA, 1,427 Tons, 193 H. P., Commander W. H. S. Loutit, on SATURDAY, the 1st June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "VINGORLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 1st June 1878, at 2 p. m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ON THE 1st JUNE.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. Tillson, will be despatched as above, and has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

The vessel carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES.

From Bombay to	Liverpool	Rs. 450
,, ,,	Suez	,, 325

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd May 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.	2,300	300	June 29
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	At fortnightly intervals.
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	At fortnightly intervals.
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL..............Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

[illegible]MES MADDEN & CO.'S
[illegible] WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
[illegible]AY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	31st May.
—	PERA	2119	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	14th do.
—	MONGOLIA	2883	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3½ p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	10th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. BRANKSOME HALL

WILL sail positively on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.
S. S. EUROPA.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
KURRACHEE AND NAPLES.

TO sail from here about the 7th and from Kurrachee about the 15th June.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a mahogany grand square piano by "Schiedmyer," an English-built four-seated open carriage, &c., &c., at Bellasis Road, near Jeevunjee Hotel.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of H. Bailey, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glass-ware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated-ware, such as ice pitcher, tea-set, and table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome well seasoned French polished furniture, such as dining-room, round table for eight persons, sideboard, whatnot, blackwood, mallet pattern dining-room chairs, handsome French polished circular, pier, oblong and writing tables, lady's easy long folding and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and "Soehne," chiffonier with glass door ornamentations, tea-poys, drawing-room carpet, English iron four post bed-steads, cleopatra couches, washing and dressing tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, cheval glass, towel horse, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built four-seated open carriage.

No catalogue and the property is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—

9 new saddles with bridles, complete.
3 sets of plated mounted double harness.
1 do. do. do. single do.
} By Chamner and Newman.

AT 1 P.M.

On account of the concerned—

1 Bay Persian horse.
1 Grey do. do.
1 Black water do.
1 Grey Persian do.
1 Bay do. do.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, an English-built park phaeton, an English-built dog-cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at the residence of J. B. Birch, Esq., Doongarsey Road, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, porcelain ware, carriages, plants, &c., the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as cruet frame, sauce bottle, basket, toast rack, ice pitcher, salver, sugar pot, milk jug, sets of plated spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces for 18 persons, side-boards, dumb-waiters, dining room arm and without arm chairs, oval round dressing, washing, and writing tables, centre ottoman, table kerosine and argand lamps, brussels' carpet, folding and rocking chairs, a four post bedstead with mattresses, pillows, and curtains, almira, clothes and gown presses, towel horse, dressing and cheval glasses, dispense cup-board, dispense table, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built phaeton with moveable coach box.
1 Dog cart with grey horse and harness.
1 Bay Arab horse.
Sets of plated mounted double harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass and porcelain ware, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, &c., &c., near the Grant Road Station.

On TUESDAY, the 4th June at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture &c., &c., the property of W. E. Gordon, Esq.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a sweet toned mahogany semi-grand piano by Broadwood and Sons, an English built buggy by "Kesterton," a grey Arab horse, a lot of valuable law books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On TUESDAY, the 11th June, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, books, horse, carriage, plants, &c., the property of E. Vanderstraaten, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Superintendent. P. and O. S. N. Company, to submit to Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., in the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, on account of whom it may concern, unless previously claimed, the following bales of damaged cotton, landed from the S. S. "China," lately on fire and scuttled in Bombay harbour:—

128 BBO Nicol.	1 bale damaged cotton.	
(K. N. in a diamond) C C	4	bales damaged cotton.
(138 in a diamond) S	10	do. do.
(196 in a diamond) C	3	do. do.
(387 in a diamond) R	6	do. do.
(388 in diamond) O	20	do. do.
Gaddum	26	do. do.
Marks obliterated	180	do. do.

Terms of sale.—50 per cent. to be paid at the time the lots are knocked down and the balance on the following day. Goods to be removed within 3 days of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1878.

ANGLO INDIAN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,
24, APOLLO STREET.

		Rs.	a.	
KANGRA PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA		1	4	per lb.
,, PEKOE	,,	1	6	,,
,, ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	10	,,
,, MIXTURE	,,	1	0	,,
NEILGHERRY SOUCHONG	,,	1	4	,,
,, PEKOE	,,	1	8	,,
,, ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	10	,,
,, MIXTURE	,,	1	0	,,

For small quantities 2 As. a lb. extra.

A. S. REUBEN,
Salesman.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Managers.

SOLUTION OF
DIALYSED IRON,
OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND STRENGTH.

THE most efficient of all the preparations of IRON suitable equally for adults and for infants of the tenderest age.

Phials—12 As. and Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF J. H. GRANT, Esq., AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FESTIVAL
AND
AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT
TO AUGMENT THE BAND FUNDS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1878.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CHAIRS.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
MR. WASHINGTON WORRAB'S NOVEL PEEP SHOW.

THE GIPSY QUEEN,
A TRUE FORTUNE TELLER.

THE GARDENS WILL BE ILLUMINATED
on an entirely new principle.

MINSTRELS.

FOUR RIFLE GALLERIES.

THE BAND OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

KNOCK-EM-DOWN ALLIES AND AUNT SALLIES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
MAXWELL, FRASER, HAMILTON, HORE & CO.,
(No connection with Bourne and Shepherd,)
Photographic Artists, just succeeded in perfecting the
NEW CHALKOCHARCOAL PROCESS,
will take INSTANTANEOUS Portraits by the aid of
A NEW LIGHT, JUST DISCOVERED FOR THE PURPOSE.

A LOVER'S MAZE.

COME AND TRY YOUR
HEIGHT, WEIGHT, AND STRENGTH.

PHANTOCCINI,
OR SKETCHES IN LIGHT AND SHADE.

DANCING
ON THE ENCHANTED PLATFORM,
IN THE REALMS OF BLISS,
to the strains of an efficient Band and conducted by numerous Masters of the Ceremonies.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a
GRAND DISPLAY OF
FIREWORKS.

W. TENNENT, Capt.
T. DUNNE, Lieut. & Adjt.
} Hon. Secretaries.

Gates open at 8 o'clock; Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock.

No Reserved Seats; an unlimited supply of chairs provided without extra charge.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Captain Bozzoni, will sail as above on SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m.

p. p. C. GRONDONA,
F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET, a commodious three-storied HOUSE in Love Lane, Byculla, known as the DIOCESAN SCHOOL HOUSE. Each Flat will be let separately if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for BUILDING SHOPS at Colaba. Plan and Specification may be seen on application to the undersigned, with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before FRIDAY, the 7th proximo.

By order of the Board,
J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The New Colaba Company, Limited, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th May 1878.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a BRIGHT LIGHT is now EXHIBITED every night from sunset to sunrise, at an elevation of 50 feet above the Sea on the Flag Staff near the mouth of the Batticaloa Lake, eastern coast of Ceylon, and will be exhibited hereafter till further notice from the 15th February to the 31st October, the time during which the port is open.

J. DONNAN,
Master Attendant.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1878.

A MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION.
ELECTRIC PENS!!

THE Subscribers have received a small consignment of EDISON'S ELECTRIC PENS, a description of which appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of 18th May.

By using this pen the expense and delay of Lithography is obviated, and from 300 to 500 impressions per hour may be printed and from 2,000 to 3,000 copies can be thus obtained, and from the perfect privacy and promptitude with which copies can be made, it is of the utmost value to Bankers, Merchants, Stock Brokers, Secretaries of Public Companies, &c.

The Pen can be seen in operation and all particulars given on application to

Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., for the use of the General Post Office, will be received by the Undersigned on the 15th proximo at (12) twelve o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred), which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the articles to be supplied and the Forms of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, 28th May 1878.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY, (LIMITED) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the sixth June, 1878, at 2-30 p.m. for the following purpose, viz.,

To consider an offer made by Government dated the 9th day of March last for purchase of the Company's property on certain terms therein mentioned and the correspondence which has subsequently taken place with reference thereto. And to determine whither the said offer of Government should be accepted or rejected or whether any and what proposal should be made to Government with the object of making a sale of said property to Government upon a different basis as to valuation and of determining such value by arbitration or otherwise.

And to pass such Resolutions as may appear necessary with reference thereto.

By order of the Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th May 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a FURNISHED BED-ROOM in the Fort. Apply to A. B., care of this paper.

A HANDSOME CHESNUT ARAB, 6 years old, FOR SALE, Owner leaving Bombay, to be sold before noon. Price Rs. 550. Sold for no faults, but in preference to risks of journey to Calcutta. Apply to F. PLACE, Watson's Hotel.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION at BENNETT'S ROOMS, on SATURDAY, June 1st, two outrigged RACING BOATS, one four-oared and one double sculls. Can be seen at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores, Colaba.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Windover, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette.*

PHAETON (built by Kinross), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

J. PEARSE undertakes *House to House* delivery of BREAD, &c., in Girgaum, Grant, Falkland, Foras, Bellasis, Clare, and Parell Roads.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1878.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
MONTHLY RATES.
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Position of Room.	One Person in one Room.	Two Persons in one Room.	Position of Room.
TOP FLOOR............	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR........	,, 130	,, 230	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR......	,, 140	,, 250	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR..........	,, 150	,, 270	FIRST FLOOR.

THESE TERMS INCLUDE APARTMENTS, BOARD, & BATHS.
THE PARTITION WALLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO CEILING.
DAILY MESSING WITHOUT APARTMENTS, Rs. 75 PER MENSEM.
THE DAILY RATES ARE THE SAME ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Esplanade, Bombay, 1st May 1878.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand..................	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles..........	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters..................	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with...	33	0
29	14	* ONE STAR, Decanter, large size Globular..........	31	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens..........	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens..........	28	8
27	8	** TWO STARS..................	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior..........	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended..........	42	8

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

April, 1878.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875.

10, Rampart Row.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER,

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOLUNTEER PRIZES
ON VIEW.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co have on view at their Show Rooms numerous articles suitable for Volunteer Prizes priced from Rs. 18 upwards, a few of which are as follows:—

GOLD.

Gold-mounted Amber Cigar Holders, Gold Watches and Chains, Scarf Pins and Rings, Pencil Cases, Lockets and Charms, Sleeve Links, Studs, &c., &c.

SILVER.

Silver Cigar Cases, Silver Gilt Cigar Cases, Leather Cigar Cases, Silver-bound, Silver Watches and Chains, Cashmere Silver Cups, Goblets, Tankards, &c., English ditto, plain engraved and embossed Army and Navy Cups.

ELECTRO PLATE, &c.

E. P. & Oak Tobacco Boxes, Army and Navy Drinking Cups, Goblets, Tankards and a great variety of Bachelor Breakfast Cruet Frames, Field Glasses and Opera Glasses.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
Rampart Row.

May 27, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	,, 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	4 0	to	10 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate.	10 8	to	18 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to	10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8	to	6 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

I, the undersigned, beg to inform the Ladies and Gentry of Bombay that I have OPENED a HAIR CUTTING SALOON. HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, and SHAVING at very moderate prices. No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort.

T. MANOLESCO.

PROPERTY NEAR WASSIND, FOR SALE.—A piece of GROUND, about 14 acres in extent, conveniently situated close to the Railway Station. There is a pucka built BUNGALOW and SERVANTS' QUARTERS, besides three large wooden Sheds, close to a large stream, and the property is well adapted for a tannery. For particulars, apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, HORE, and CONROY, Solicitors, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES ASPHALTES (LIMITED).

FRENCH ASPHALTE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company in Bombay are prepared to take orders for the supply of ASPHALTE and BITUMEN for the use of Municipalities, and will afford every information as to cost and method of working. For durability and cheapness the material supplied by this Company has been proved to have advantages over any other yet produced.

It has been eminently successful in the making of SKATING RINKS, some of the largest and best in ENGLAND having been laid by this Company.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, August 1877.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8 RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED ON ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BON-BON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—

Smith, Stanistreet & Co.,	Calcutta.
Bathgate & Co.,	ditto.
Cornfield & Co.,	ditto.
Barrie & Co.,	Madras.
Treacher & Co.,	Bombay

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARMS of this Collectorate will be PUT UP to AUCTION at the Collector's Kacheri at Dhulia, on MONDAY, the 17th June 1878.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Khandesh Collector's Office, Camp Pachora, 22nd May 1878.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ABKARI FARMS of the Districts of POONA, SATARA, SHOLAPUR, and AHMEDNAGAR, for a term beginning on the 1st August 1878. Tenders will be received for the farms of the entire districts on certain conditions, copies of which and of the licenses which will be issued to the farmers may be obtained after the 1st June next, on application at the offices of the Collectors of the abovementioned Districts and of the undersigned.

C. B. PRICHARD,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES of STORES to this Company's Mill from the 1st June 1878 to 31st May 1879 will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 30th instant. Printed copies of schedules and other particulars could be had on applying at the office. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd May 1878.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

J. PEARSE,
BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER AND CONFECTIONER,
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
WEDDING BREAKFASTS, ICES, &c.
BON-BONS, LOZENGES, DROPS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN PYNE, Superintendent Bombay Water Works, has contracted to sell the following property. All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Bati Land or ground, with the messuage or Bangalo standing thereon, situate on the DeLisle Road to Parel without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon or Mahim, containing by admeasurement 2310 square yards, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 664, 665, 733, 737, 762, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 68, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the DeLisle Road, on or towards the west by the Government Water Course, on or towards the north by a piece of ground belonging to Shamji Ransordji and Damul Chimajee, and on or towards the south by a range of chawl belonging to Moroba Tukaram and formerly occupied by the agent of the Anglo-Indian Mills and now vacant. All persons having any claims on the said property or any portion thereof, whether by way of sale, gift, mortgage inheritance, or otherwise, they, he, or she are hereby requested to make the same known in writing within 14 days from the dated hereof to the undersigned at their offices No. 1, Medows Street, Fort, otherwise the said sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 28th day of May 1878.

BALKRISHNA & BHAGVANDASS,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, countracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
MONSOON ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after June 5th, the NIGHT MAIL TRAINS will be DISCONTINUED, and consequent thereon TRAINS will be RUN as follows—"Madras Time."

	Mail.	Mixed.		Mail.	Mixed.
	a. m.	a. m.			a. m.
Bombay, Colaba...Dep.	7 0	7 15	Wudhwan......Dep.	—	8 15
Do. Grant Road. ,,	7 30	7 45	Viramgam...... ,,	—	11 20
	p. m.	p. m.			p. m.
Surat..........Arr.	2 35	7 50	Ahmedabad...Arr.	—	2 15
		a. m.		a. m.	a. m.
Do. ....Dep.	3 5	8 55	Do. ....Dep.	6 0	7 30
					p. m.
Broach .... ,,	4 54	11 45	Baroda .... ,,	8 55	12 7
		p. m.			
Baroda .... ,,	6 45	3 0	Broach .... ,,	10 45	3 15
				p. m	
Ahmedabad...Arr.	9 35	7 35	Surat ....Arr.	12 25	6 30
		a. m.			a. m.
Do. ....Dep.	—	8 30	Do. ....Dep.	12 55	6 30
Viramgam ... ,,	—	9 45			p. m.
		p. m.	Bombay, Grant Road. Dep.	8 5	6 38
Wadhwan.....Arr.	—	12 30	Do. Colaba..Arr.	8 30	7 0

Branch Trains will leave Kharaghora for Viramgam at 7-30 a.m. and Viramgam for Kharaghora 11-30 a.m.; Pali for Anand 1-45 p.m. and Anand for Pali 10-25 a.m.; Dabhoi for Miyagam 10-25 a. m. and Miyagam for Dabhoi 1-45 p.m.

For further particulars see Time Tables exhibited at all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May 1878.

WANTED.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MANAGER and a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the above Company's Mills. None need apply except those who have acquired good experience in Managing a Cotton Mill and in working Carding and Spinning Machinery.

Applications, stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the evening of SATURDAY, the 8th proximo.

By Order,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat Company's Office, 27th May 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
LIGHT WINES
FOR THE
HOT WEATHER.

15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

STILL HOCKS.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 15
BODENHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 16
GEISENHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 18
NIERSTEINER	,,	Quarts	,, 20
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 11
RUDESHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 22
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 12
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	Pints	,, 15

SAUTERNES.

Per doz. Quarts..............Rs. 18.

15 PER CENT DISCOUNT
OFF PRICES
FOR CASH.

SHERRIES.
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior........	per doz.	Rs. 23
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine.	,,	32

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MERCIAL INTELLIGEN

THURSDAY EVENING, 30TH MAY 18

utgoing steamer being the first of the mo r report in this instance only covers an int business days. The general aspect of undergone any tangible alteration from forth in our report of Monday. Home po continue the main object of interest, and every seems to strengthen the belief in a pacific settlem Consols in London having, according to yesterd telegrams, advanced to 97⅜, an extraordinarily figure at any time, but still more so when the exis state of affairs is taken into account. Notwithstan all this, however, there is no improvement observ here in the state of current business. Cotton is firm, and with the advices we have been recei from Liverpool, we should probably have very active buying had stocks been sufficie large, but of this, as of almost every other desc tion of export produce, supplies are most limi and although the weather continues very sett there are no signs of an early setting in the season may be considered as pr d. In Freights, the depression, if possi to increase. Rates are still the same Mail left, 12s. 6d. for Wheat and 15s. Cotton by steamer to Liverpool and 17s. vessels, but even at these previously cargo is not forthcoming for a fourth of harbour, and scarcely a day passes with ships sailing in ballast. The positio ondered at when we come to consider rts for the six months ending 30th June ably exhibit a falling off as compared with season of something like 40,000 tons of Cotton 50,000 tons of Wheat and Seeds.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued on 27th instant invites tenders for a new loan of £2,500, to bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. annum, redeemable at the option of Government in years. Tenders will be received up to noon of 24th Ju and subscriptions will be payable in three instalmen falling due on 8th July, 8th August, and 9th Septe ber respectively. The announcement is in accorda with the Financial Statement for the year in wh Government anticipated having to borrow this amou and coming as it does on an easy Money Market simultaneously with a decided improvement in political situation in Europe, the time for bringi out the operation has been well chosen. A ve general opinion appears to prevail, however, th Government have erred in making it a 4½ per ce loan, as not only does it indicate anticipations of bei unable to negotiate on favourable terms at 4 per cen but the latter denomination being the larger stock more freely dealt in and negotiable therefore at compar tively higher rates. As to the probable rate of subscri tion it is too soon yet to form anything like a defini idea, so much depending on the settlement or othe wise of European politics. At the equivalent to t value of Fours to-day the new Fours-and-a-ha should be worth about Rs. 106, but we cannot cou on anything near that rate, as although the loan not absolutely terminable in 15 years, buyers w always discount the possibility of being paid off the Money, however, as we have said is cheap both he and at Home, and it is not at all unlikely that Engli capitalists may be attracted by the return obtainab for their money, now that the value of the Rupee assuming a more settled basis.

MONEY.—There is no change to notice in the po tion of the market, which continues very easy wit every symptom of becoming still easier as we get int the monsoon. The Bank of Bombay's rates remai at 5 per cent. on fixed and 6 per cent. on demand loan secured by Government Paper, while outside the quotation is about 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—There has been very little done in Sterling during the three days, and rates have not fluctuated materially. On Tuesday the opening quotation was 1s. 8⅜d. for demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 8 11-16d. for 3 months' Credits, but during the day a partial decline of 1-16d. was established in Private Paper. On Wednesday an upward tendency was apparent, and the previous day's decline in Private Paper was recovered, while the Banks were willing to draw at an advance of 1-16d.; but this morning the news by wire of Council Drafts having been allotted in London yesterday at an average of 1s. 8⅜d., induced a weaker feeling, and closing quotations are :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 13-32d., 6 months 1s. 8⅜d; Credits 3 months 1s. 8 21-32d., 6 months 1s. 8 27-32; Documents 3 months 1s. 8 23-32d., 6 months 1s. 8 29 32d. per Rupee. At these figures the market closes quiet with more buyers than sellers, both ready and forward.

On Calcutta transactions have been done at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, which is the quotation at the close. For 60 days' sight we still quote ⅛ per cent. discount nominal.

On China the nominal rate for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

The latest quotation from Hongkong for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11⅝d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 5⅝d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The announcement of the new loan to begin with had a depressing effect on the market, and for a time there were more sellers than buyers at a reduction of ¼ per cent. During the past two days, however, the tenor of the political advices from Home has overridden all other influences, and a decidedly firmer feeling has been established with a recovery of ⅜ to ½ from the lowest point. We now quote :—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 103½.

SHARES.—The market has been very steady of late, but there has been no great amount of speculation observable, and with few exceptions the fluctuations in prices have not been extensive. In *Bank* shares the only movement to record is an advance of 2 per cent. in Bank of Bombays which now stand at Rs. 712½. Agras are steady at Rs. 126, and National at Rs. 105 per share. *Land* Companies are not being much dealt in pending the result of the negotiations with Government for the foreshore properties. We notice an improvement of Rs. 35 in Colaba, and a decline of Rs. 9 in Frere. *Press* Companies are very steady, and a rise has taken place of Rs. 40 in Bellary, Rs. 15 in New Berar, and Rs. 10 per share in Mofussil and Sassoon. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies are somewhat irregular. On the one hand in favour of the Mills there has latterly been a slightly better demand for local yarns, but this is more than counterbalanced by the rise in the value of Cotton. We quote a decline of Rs. 65 in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 20 in Bombay United, Rs. 15 in Bombay Hemp and Jute and Hindustan and Rs. 10 in Alexandra; on the other hand, there is an advance of Rs. 5 in Khutao Mucconjee and Oriental and Rs. 25 per share in Nursey. Amongst *Miscellaneous* companies we quote a rise of Rs. 65 in Bombay-Burmah Trading Co., Rs. 20 in Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, and Rs. 10 per share in Treacher and Company, Limited.

PIECE GOODS.—Practically, the short interval since the departure of last Mail has witnessed no change in the position of the market. In the Bazaar the enquiry continues very slow, the clearances for the past four days being estimated at about 800 packages, but from first hands there has been, if anything, a share more doing, the sales being estimated at about 300 packages. Prices are unaltered throughout, and stocks are still a head of current requirements, although if there was any improvement in the demand consequent on good monsoon prospects, supplies would soon be got within a moderate compass. One stronger feature in the market is the prospect of lighter shipments from Home so long as the Lancashire strike continues, and it is not improbable that both influences coming together might ere long put our market on a very different footing.

TWIST.—There has been a trifle more enquiry for the standard counts of English Yarns, but it has not resulted in any marked increase in business nor in the establishment of higher prices. Local Yarns are decidedly firmer, and sellers are mostly asking an advance of ⅛ anna per lb.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The demand is quieter, and quotations are reduced by As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt in Braziers and Raised Bottoms. *Yellow Metal* is dull at unaltered prices, and in *Iron* only a small business is passing at previous quotations.

COALS.—Some small transactions have taken place in lots on the Bunder at a decline of about Re. 1 per ton from previous sales, but to arrive we have not heard of any business. Nominal quotations to arrive, via Cape, are :—

Davison's West Hartley...Rs. 20½	to Rs. 21	per ton.
Laird's Welsh do. 19½	,, 20	,,
Watson's Hartley 19½	,, 19¾	,,
Cardiff 20½	,, 21	,,

COTTON.—The Liverpool accounts in the early part of the week were strong, and in sympathy with them prices have advanced Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy, but to-day the news being slightly less favourable a quieter tone has prevailed, and Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy of the previous advance has been lost. Sellers, however, supported by the small stocks available are by no means anxious to force sales, and from the present appearance of things it is evident that only decidedly adverse news from Home would have much effect here. The requirements of the local mills will alone be sufficient to impart strength to the market during the monsoon, but irrespective of this there is a strong belief, now that peace in Europe seems more probable, that the statistical position of the staple will go a long way towards bringing about higher prices in Liverpool.

The purchases in Bombay during the week make up a total of about 7,000 bales, consisting of about 5,000 bales Oomrawuttee, 500 bales Dhollera, 200 bales Veraval, 400 bales Compta, 400 bales Ginned Dharwar 200 bales Bhagnaghaut and 300 bales Ginned Broach.

The *Receipts* from up-country during the four days amount to 24,266 bales, making a total from 1st Sept. to date of 954,124 bales against 983,130 for the corresponding period last year. The bulk of the supplies still consists of Oomrawuttee, Dhollera showing no signs of an increase, while of Compta and Dharwar the arrivals are very small; in fact, quite a corner prevails with the latter owing to the difficulty of getting the Cotton down to the Coast, and we shall evidently have very short arrivals before the monsoon.

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 26,221 bales, making 519,878 bales since 1st January against 639,351 bales for the corresponding period last year. Our estimate of 625,000 bales as the probable exports for the six months ending 30th June seems likely therefore to prove very near the mark.

The following are to-day's quotations, for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling Cost and Fright to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

New, Full-pressed—				℔ Candy	C. & F.
Oomrawuttee	Good	Ready.	....	Rs. 205	= 5½d.
Do.	F. G. F.	,,	....	,, 197	= 5 1/16d.
Do.	G. F.	,,	....	,, 190	= 4 15/16d.
Do.	Fully Fair	,,	....	,, 180	= 4 11/16d.
[illegible]	Fair	,,	....	,, 171	= 4 7 16d.
[illegible]war	Good	,,	....	,, 211	= 5 7/16d.
[illegible]	G. F.	,,	....	,, 194	= 5d.
Do.	F.G.F.	,,	....	,, 200	= 5 3 16d.
Do.	Good	,, Nominal	....	,, 205	= 5½d.
Western	[illegible]	,,	......	,, 190	= 4 15 16d.
Compta	[illegible]	,,	......	,, 196	= [illegible] 1/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* [illegible] supplies continue to support prices, notwithstanding the dulness at Home and an advance of As. 1 to As. [illegible] has taken place since last Mail, the quotation [illegible] Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-[illegible] per cwt. *Rapeseed* [illegible] lity is also very scarce, and is worth Rs. 7-9 to [illegible] cwt.

In WHEAT there is virtually nothing [illegible] this market for export, and our quotations [illegible] nominal, viz :—Best Soft White, Rs. 39 to [illegible] Mixed, Rs. 37 to Rs. 38; Red, Rs. 35 to Rs. [illegible] candy.

INTELLIGENCE,
PASSENGERS BY SEA.

GHT, 630 tons, Captain A. Delargy, rpool, with a general cargo.

E, 1,141 tons, Captain Harrison, Compts, Vingorla and Carwar, in

,246 tons, Captain G. L. Bray, will a, with a cargo of 32,807 Indian

104 tons, Captain C. Clarke, sailed la and Compta, with 45 deck

51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday h a general cargo, and 75 deck

s. s. VINGORLA, 3'5 tons, Captain ived in harbour yesterday from rrachee, with a general cargo, and :—Mr. Laythorpe and 54 deck.

RYDAL HALL, 1,737 tons, Captain harbour on the 29th inst. from the Suez Canal, with a general passengers :—Col. and Miss. Ross, d, and two deck passengers.

s. s. PERA, 1,202 tons, Captain in harbour on the 29th inst. from ht the English Mails, and the oxes silver, 2 boxes gold coins, s gold, 8 boxes specie 39, packages st, 8 cases gold thread, 30 cases 4 cases clocks, 28 cases wine, es saffron, 2 packages shells and and gum, 3 packages gum, 2 les E. teeth, and some packages

RRIVALS.

ommanders.	From.
Lloyd............	Liverpool, May 4.
Dougherty ...	Kurrachee, May 27.

PARTURES.

Commanders.	Destinations.
Clarke	Vingorla, &c.
Nacoda	Coast and Goa.
Hamond	Bassein.
Jones	Straits of Sunda
Hamilton	Calcutta.
Starratt	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Harrison	Compts, &c.

ed their port clearances yesterday :— cutta. , to Liverpool.

ntered for loading yesterday :— d Suez. achee. l.

CUTTA.

RRIVALS.

ghes .... Liverpool, April 20.
ncan ...... Liverpool, Feb 5.
iscolo ...... Liverpool, Feb 18.
wley .... London, Jan 21.
ldchild ...... Melborne, Mar 17.
oper .... Melbourne, April, 18,
gg .... London, Feb 1.
ence ...... Muscat, April 14.
ylor .. .. Cape Town, Feb 27.

PARTURES.
and a Steamer (showed R D L M.)
SENGERS.
ander, J Carnagie, D and Whitton.
ELS SPOKEN.
Northern Monarch from Calinga- eylon.

DRAS.
ARRIVALS.
.... Bombay.
.... Calcutta.
PARTURES.
.... Coast.

DEN.
RRIVALS.
S, Smith from Bombay.
n, from Mauritius.
all, from Newyork.
rd, from Zanzibar.
Caillet, from Persian Gulf.
ip, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
on, from London.
e, ss, Sprenkel, from Batavia.
n, from Bombay.
y, from Calcutta.
tan, from Calcutta.
ger, Logger, from Rotterdam.
m Marseilles.
Philipps, from Busorah.
from Bombay.
from Bassein.
from Busorah.
from Bombay.
, Powlett, from Jeddah.
r, from Shaughai.
tbe, from Bassein.

ARTURES.
n, to Bombay.
ss, Sprenkel, to Amsterdam.
n, to Marseilles.
to London.
n, to London.
rd, to Zanzibar.
Shanghai.
Caillet, to Toulon.
hilipps, to Marseilles.
Trieste.
to Port Said F O.
o Jeddah.
to Mauritius.
to Venice.
er, Logger, to Batavia.
to Marseilles.
be, to Malta F O.

IN HARBOUR.
Smith, from Bombay.
l, from Newyork.
, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Powlett, from Jeddah.

ORTS.—MAY 30.

LIVERPOOL.
er, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
LONDON.
empty sodawater bottles, John S
es, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 14 S Elmore and Co; 9 cases bard- les wall paper, A Sumsoodin. re, Jaffer Somjee.
GLASGOW.
bally Chandabhoy and Co.
MARSEILLES.
e and 3 cases claret, Rogers and
NEW YORK.
ne oil, C W Dow-
BORDEAUX.
duljee Bazanjee; 40 cases brandy

ORTS.—MAY 30.

LIVERPOOL.
Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales Co.; 65 bales cotton, Ghellabhoy
ratum Kalidass. Lennox—50 bales d Co.
ool, Nursey Khuttow; 100 bales Co; 67 bales cotton, Gairam Dyal; d Motichund; 100 bales cotton, ; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton oculdass Culleanjee.
and 186½ cwts. coirrope, Dewjee Nursey Kuttow; 15 bales wool, es cotton twist, 40 bales cotton Govindram Dwarkadass; 1 bales Assur; 100 bales cotton, A. cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 and Co.
ne dust, Beattie Brothers; 350 & Co; 101 bales cotton, J. C. tton, Bhimjee Canjee; 10 bales ; 2 bales waste silk and 800 cwts.
Hajee Adam Esmall & Co; 70 raz.
LONDON.
hells, Abdoola Parpia; 52 cwts
ls, Hajee Essa; 35 cases M. of jee; 17th bundles E. teeth, S. 3. horns, 20 cwts. myrabollams moy teeth, Nuthoobhoy Gulam- lleejee Essajee; 23 bales skins, teeth, Shewram Mota; 36 cwts. jee; 10 bundles E. teeth, Muni- bales cotton, P. & O. S, N. Co.
LMOUTH.
eed, Knoop and Co.
m & Co.
NKIRK.
, Volkart Brothers.
AVRE.
d Co.
SSILLES.
eed, G. Riffer cheid and Co.; 00 cwts castor oil seed, Ewart waste, Meiffre Nevu and Co.
ENOA.
, Peel Cassels and Co.
ALCUTTA.
, Ramjeedas Luckmedas; 50 oharemull; 100 bales cotton, cotton, Munsee Poonsee; 25,

Li
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Cr
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An
Au
Res
Rap
Cap
Atal
Bran
Euro
Valk
Niza
Cape
Zodia
Good
Rose-
Austr
Austral
Himalay
bal
Bla
ba

M BSERVATIONS.

TORY, COLABA.
1878.
Mean ., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m

Bar .... 29·768
Te .... 87·3
We .... 78·7
De .... 75·6
Rel .... ·688
Ext clouded—8). 1·4
Ma t 6 p.m.)...... 91·8
Mi -30 a.m. ... 82·0
Ge W, WNW, W, WNW, W, WSW.
Mo 185

LIGENCE.

Budd,
Davies
Peel,
Fagan,
Hornby
Ross,
Robinson
Baly,
Keeth,
Russell
Blewitt
Davidson
Gwyn,
Beatson
Paterson
Slater,
Broadfoot
Tucker,
Evan,
Kempton
Ball,
Lewes,
Budd,

BOMBA

(Bo

The underm eighteen month diary leave :—O

The underm Corps, with of the 72nd Sind Horse,

The underm six months, on leave :—Briga District.

The underm Europe for two subsidiary leave

The underm have been grant Sub-Conductor medical certific months, medical

The following dated 13th May, as Superintende

Consequent on General, First certificate, the f ment is ordered, Fagan, Acting Class, to be A Class.

Consequent on cott, Sub-Assista ing promotion are ordered, to

Captain First Class, to be Second Class.

Captain Second Class, in Commissary Ge

Captain General, First Commissary Ge

The underm for eighteen m subsidiary lea Wing Co

The followi approval :— Cavalry.— Colonel with the

Senior M Light Cavalry, to promoted.

Captain V C, Cadre 3rd from the 28th

The following dated 7th May, assume comma vice Brigadier-Ge

CIVI

Mr H A A Pe Kanta, Major H N

Lieut J H in addition to his from the 20th Ma

Munshi Dowlat of Dipla, in the Th Magistrate of the T

The Hon the Gov following Divisions in Council is ple Class named below entered against the

I—The Talukas of Magistrates First

II—The Talukas Silcock, Magistrate

Mr G Druitt, Act Surat, is allowed from the 25th instan

Under Section 40 nor in Council is ple Class in the District in charge of the D against their respect

Mr C P B Wiltshir Bon.

Mr J C Anding, th and Kod.

No 680.—Mr H P J is appointed to act in Kirkham's receiving until further orders.

The following temp on the deputation School :—

Mr Vithal Naraya School, to act as Hea

Mr Mahadev Vishnu School, to act as Head

Mr Gopal Babajee High School, to act as

Mr Hari Bhagwant High School, to act as School.

Mr Govind Vithal K Native Press and Regi Presidency, vice Mr

Mr Shahjirao Chint ment of Deputy Educa

Mr Narayen Krishn Deputy Educational I

His Excellency the appoint Mr G H Hamp tendent of Revenue Su

Mr H F Silcock, Act is allowed privilege lea July next.

Mr H E Watson, furlough for one year,

Mr Moroba Chintam Shikarpur, during the Diwan Wadhumal wal

Surgeon M L Barthol of Jacobabad, vice Sur

Mr F F Arbuthnot is Covenanted Civil Servic effect from the 31st De

The services of Surge disposal of His Excellen

Surgeon Hormasji Da to the Civil Surgeoncy, Major Johnstone on pri

PUBLIC

Mr W Johnstone, te Grade, is allowed leave eighteen months.

The following Notifica 24th May, is republished permanent promotion is blishment of the Public from Examiner, Third C Class, First Grade, temp First Grade."

CALENDAR FO

PHAS

New Moon ....

Date.		Remarks.
Fri.	31	......
Sat.	1	......
Sun.	2	Sunday after Asc
Mon.	3	......
Tues.	4	English Mail expe
Wed.	5	......
Th.	6	......

POSTAL

OVERL

The Overland Mail Steam leave Bombay every FRIDA are the hours for closing M Letters will be received 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and P Registered Letters—up to Registered Letters, if fully of two annas, will be receive 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepa both of postage and of the la be received at the Welling 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting several Branch Post Offices w at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will b Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m by the payment of an addi others will be refused.

OVERLAN

THE BOMB

Compiled for desp

Price—A

LIST OF

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
  England and Russia—
  Creditor and Debtor in T
  Caste in the Bengal Army
  The Government of India
  The Late Earl Russell.
  The Indian Expedition.
GENERAL NEWS—
  Bombay and Presidency.
    Four-Masted Ships.
    A Visit to a Parsee
    Musketry Instruction
    Open Air Preaching
    Bombay Town Council
    The Railway Frauds C
  Bengal.
    Important Despatch of
      Military Forces of
    Serious Fire at
    A Humble Native
      Pooree.
  Madras.
    Colonel W. S. Drever, C
    Farewell Minute by the
    Detention of a Troop
    An Ugly Start.
  Central Provinces.
  Burmah.
    The Bhamo Tragedy.
    Fatal Accident on the
    N. W. Provinces, Oudh
  The Frontier.
    The Commissariat on
NEWS-LETTERS.
  Poona.
  Simla.
  The Frontier.
    The Commissariat of
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
  Bombay Army Orders

The Committee ... pleasure in ... Regatta will ... Subject to any ... sary, the fol... gramme :—

FOUR-OARED RACES.

I. CHALLENGE FOURS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. For Silver Cups and the Challenge Medals. Distance 1 mile.

II. SERVICE FOURS.—Open to Members of the Poona Boat Club only. Each Crew to come under one of the following denominations :—1. British Military. 2. Indian Military. 3. Civil Services. For the Silver Challenge Cup, to be held by the winners. Presented by the winners of the Sassoon Cup, 1871. Silver Cups will also be given to the Winning Crew, from the Fund. Entrance Rupees fifty per Boat. Distance 1 mile.

III. LADIES' FOURS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. The Crews to be selected by the Committee after the first day's Races. Entrance Rupees twenty-five per Boat. Distance ¾ mile for Tankards.

IV. SCRATCH FOURS.—Usual condition as in former P. B. C. Regattas. Entrance Rupees twenty per Boat. Distance ½ mile, for Tankards.

PAIR-OARED RACES.

I. SENIOR PAIRS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. Entrance Rs. 20 per Boat. For Silver Cups. Distance ¾ mile.

II. JUNIOR PAIRS.—Open to Members of the Poona and Royal Artillery Boat Clubs, who have never entered for the Challenge Fours or who have never won the Junior Pairs in any former Regattas for Tankards. Entrance fifteen Rupees per Boat. Distance ½ mile.

SCULLING RACES.

I. SENIOR SCULLS.—Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. For a piece of plate. Entrance Rupees ten. Distance 1 mile.

II. JUNIOR SCULLS.—Open to Members of the Poona and Royal Artillery Boat Clubs, who have never entered for the Senior Sculls or who have never won the Junior Sculls in any former Regattas. Entrance Rupees 5. Distance ½ mile, for Tankards.

PONTOON RACES.

Further particulars will be published hereafter.

R. G. OXENHAM,
Hon. Secretary, Poona Boat Club.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

ANNON—May 26th, at Sholapur, the wife of R. J. Shannon, Acting Executive Engineer, of a son.

DEATHS.

WELCH—May 9th, at Aden, Minnie, the beloved wife of Lieutenant F. G. J. Welch, 25th Regiment N. L. I., aged 27.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—May 24th, at Rangoon, the wife of E. B Anderson, Adjutant, 24th M. N. I., of a son.

BARNETT—May 26th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major J. H M. Barnett, 4th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

BEATTY—May 25th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. Colonel R. Beatty, 36th N. I., of a daughter.

O'CALLAGHAN—May 27th, at Darjeeling, the wife of F. L. O'Callaghan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—NAILER—May 20th, at Poonamullee, John Francis Thomas to Caroline Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. R. C. Nailer (Railway Chaplain,) by whom the ceremony was performed.

LOCKYER—CLOETE—May 22nd, at Stephen's Church, Octacamund, by the Rev. H. Pope, assisted by the Rev A. C. Taylor, W. N. Lockyer, R A, to Harriett Juana, youngest daughter of P. L. Cloete, Esq.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—May 3rd, at Rangoon, Emily Beckwith, wife of E. B Anderson, Adjutant 24th Regt. N. I., and daughter of Colonel H. H. Firth, Madras Staff Corps, aged 20.

FERGUSON—May 23rd, at Batticaloa, Ceylon, Agnes Emma, wife of Surgeon-Major A. J. Ferguson, A, M. D., The Royal Scots, Jubbulpore, aged 37.

LITTLE—May 20th, suddenly, from heat-apoplexy, the Rev. R. P. Little, Chaplain of Cocanada, aged 53.

ORTIGER—May 17th, at Negapatam, Florence Ida, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. J. Ortiger, aged 2 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878.

THE programme of the Congress, as set forth the telegram we publish this morning, is so ndiously vague that we are more than ever nazed at the infatuation of the English Gov nment in consenting to send a representative such an assembly. It is evident that Russia ust have a very great advantage over the other wers in discussion, if she has the distinct icles of her Treaty to go upon, while they ve no common understanding what new angements they ought to propose, and can y offer criticisms varying with their separate in some cases antagonistic interests. e English papers received by the Mail w that an uncomfortable feeling prevailed rding the mission of Count Schouvaloff, ow- to the uncertainty felt as to the possible lts of a Congress to be presided over by a nister, Prince Bismarck, who has lately shown t antipathy to England, and containing resentatives of Powers which have notori- y intrigued with Russia. The *Times* is at t pains to prove that England will have the port of France in upsetting the arrange- ts made in the Treaty of San Stefano for creation of a Bulgarian State which would sorb for the Slavs the substance of the lkan Peninsula, leaving only the rind" he Turks and Greeks, and would secure ussia the control of a dependency stretching the Black Sea to the Ægean and having a ort (Kavala) on the latter sea. France is supposed to be distinctly favourable to the lish demand that the Turks shall have free s through territory of their own from nica into the provinces of Bosnia and Her- vina, and that consequently the western of Bulgaria shall fall short of the line ailway from Salonica to the Servian ier instead of penetrating into Albania. ould appear from Count Andrassy's speeches, as reported by telegraph, Austria also is prepared to insist on concessions, for that must be the meaning remark, "the territory which remains urkey must be secured." Austria, more- objects, as she well may do, to the tion of Bulgaria and Roumania for two by Russian troops, as well as to that ession of Bessarabia which would give the ns entire control of the Lower Danube. then, are some of the bases of common on the part of England, France, and ; and, if these Powers were to go into ss with an exact programme and firmly in it, they would no doubt carry Italy hem and leave Russia with no friend rmany. But unfortunately Austria is not epended upon. The views she holds to- may be induced to abandon to-morrow instance of the Russian and German rs. Besides, the conditions we have named as essential to the conclusion of ean treaty of peace only have reference aria and Roumelia. The claims of , as put forward by Lord Salisbury in us despatch, have a much wider scope. tend to the renunciation by Russia e Asiatic conquests which imperil or even remotely the communications nd with her Eastern possessions, and e restoration of the Sultan of Turkey to endent position by the cancelling of the s indemnity by means of which Russia keep him in perpetual bondage. There f whatever that any European Power up England in asserting these claims, ect only her own interests; and it is therefore, for Russia to buy off the of France and Austria by making s in Europe in order that she may be to have her own way in Asia. spicion be correct that England bargaining with Russia for a pro- ver certain Turkish provinces, to be the Russian annexation of Armenia, ended by the *Times*, it would seem as glish Government were already con- he hopelessness of opposing in Con- acquisition of Kars, Batoum, and y Russia. We would fain believe, at our Government is incapable of party to a scheme of spoliation which t fatal injury on the moral character . Prince Bismarck spread this snare glish Government two years ago; o Lord Beaconsfield has avoided it. annot understand is the wisdom of maintained by the English Govern- regard to the negotiations. A ich prides itself on its intimate of affairs of State is left for weeks in the dark about proposals existence than any Continental kingdoms. Lord Beaconsfield by showing this nation [illegible] freak of [illegible] tingent [illegible] ticians who would have heartily [illegible] if he had only played a fair game. The feeling in England was not so much one of indignation at the employment of native troops to fight English battles in Europe,—although this policy revolts the instinctive pride of race of Englishmen, and is pregnant with sinister possibilities, —as of vexation at the perversity of a Minister who could use the popularity he enjoyed by reason of the general belief that he meant fighting to play magic lantern tricks with the phantom of Imperialism, and to endeavour to turn all the preparations of England for a great war to the advantage of what he regards as the interests of the Crown and the Conservative party. By such conduct Lord Beaconsfield betrayed the trust placed in him by the English people, gave new strength to the party of the advocates of a disgraceful peace, and exposed the Crown to hazards which it has been the chief object of other Conservative Ministers to avoid. In fact, he has shown himself to be, at the most critical epoch in the modern history of England, a party tactician rather than a great statesman. The consequence is that his power is seriously shaken; and, as he is still pursuing the foolish course of refusing to take the House of Commons into his confidence, we can hardly be surprised if the English people follow other guides and repudiate a war the motives for which they are not allowed to understand.

ACCORDING to our Bombay contemporary, the small native State of Kotah, in Central India, has been the scene of a serious tragedy involving the honour if not the safety from [illegible] of two young English officers. Our contemporary beats a great deal about the bush in its tedious narration of the story, moral reflections being repeated with a tiresomeness which is sickening when it is apparent that the object of the writer is to charge two English [illegible] perpetration of [illegible] fesses that the account which has reached it of the affair at Kotah "does not supply us with "sufficient details to form any idea as to the sur- "rounding circumstances that might justify or "extenuate the actions of the English officers." Again, it says, "We are unable to believe that "civilised Englishmen in cold blood, and "without any personal provocation, could be in- "duced to use their weapons against a mere "band of runaway thieves." This idea is repeated in the next sentence—that they should do so-and-so "would be almost incredible." Notwithstanding these pseudo-expressions of belief in the non-criminality of the officers concerned, it demands an "inquiry either to "clear the name and fame of Englishmen from "the stigma that such rumours attach to them or "to bring to suitable notice and condemnation "*a deed of almost unparalleled recklessness and "heartlessness.*" Expressions like these show plainly the motive of the writer. He professes to be full of anxiety to preserve the fair fame of Englishmen from "village gossip which is "only too active in disseminating and exaggerat- "ing tales of the wanton brutality of Englishmen "in the wilds," and the logical result of this super-virtuous desire resolves itself in his mind into publishing a story of "almost unparalleled "recklessness and heartlessness" which he says he is "unable to believe." Further on, in his rambling and exaggerated article, the writer again calls the conduct of the officers "wanton "brutality," a "cold-blooded massacre," and so on, and again and again professes the most virtuous reasons for calling attention to it. "Were it known," he says, "or believed that "Europeans out for a day's sport could be "induced without inquiry and without meeting "with any show of resistance to fire with ball "upon any gang of fugitives whom a "village patel might point out, that they "would encourage and abet by their presence "the deliberate massacre of suspected offenders "who consented to capitulate, no hamlet could "feel secure against the advantages that "might be taken in a local feud of such homi- "cidal recklessness." That is certainly fine language to use regarding a charge that "cannot "be believed," and regarding which the writer confesses he has not received "sufficient details." The position he takes up is this, that two English officers may be charged with wanton murder by a journalist on mere gossip because if *he* did not do so all the natives of India would believe that they could get English officers to commit wanton murders whenever they wanted them to do so. The writer of such stupid and disgraceful opinions does no credit to Anglo-Indian journalism; and we are convinced that no intelligent person, who is not a native that gorges on the kind of food the *Times of India* has now produced, could read the article to which we are referring without rising from it with a feeling of sheer disgust.

The story which our contemporary has received on "unimpeachable evidence," and which has called forth his most objectionable expressions of solicitude for the honour of Englishmen in India, is briefly this. Two young English officers recently set out from Neemuch on a tiger-shooting expedition. They proceeded to Kotah. "While they were in the jungle," a thannadar came running up and implored their assistance against a band of dacoits who had been ravaging the neighbourhood. The officers went with the thannadar in pursuit, the dacoits were caught up, and the officers "without apparently any warning" fired upon the "alleged" dacoits, three of whom dropped down upon the spot. A number of villagers next came running up to the scene and "encouraged "by so bold a beginning, set upon the band "and killed some six or seven more." Moreover, "it is even said that some of the band threw "down their arms and offered to surrender, "but their assailants, flushed perhaps with the "first taste of blood-shed, killed them, though "unarmed, and unresisting." Then the writer of this story goes on to insinuate that the English officers, by standing quietly by, were accomplices in this massacre of the men who had thrown down their arms. The whole story bears improbability on the face of it. First there is the thannadar running up to the officers in the jungles, then the quiet abandonment of their sport by the officers at the request of the thannadar, then the extraordinary ease with which the dacoits were caught up—an ease which pre-supposes the utmost agility on the part of the officers and the thannadar and the villagers and the most extraordinary laggardness on the part of the dacoits, who are not generally very slow in making off from the scene of their depredations. Lastly, there is the monstrous improbability that two English gentlemen would wantonly shoot down men and practically assist at the massacre of unarmed men. Major [illegible] Kotah Agency Report, dated the [illegible] year, says that the criminal returns from [illegible] were very unsatisfactory, and he specially [illegible] tions the prevalence of dacoits, or highway robberies, in which the Bheel robbers are by no means careful respecters of the sanctity of human life. If the English officers were concerned in a dacoit hunt, it is, considering the character of Kotah, probable that they were so under conditions which attach no criminality whatever to them. This would have been a much more discreet view to take of the "horrible tale" than our contemporary has taken, whose malicious and hypocritical article, suggestive in every line of the expression, "Pray, don't nail his ears to "the pump!" will, we are afraid, be the means of getting it into a serious scrape. We may add that the troops at present stationed in Neemuch are E. Battery, 2nd Brigade R. A., 3rd Regiment N. Light Cavalry, and the 10th Regiment (Light Infantry), so that our readers may speculate on what young English officers it could be that were guilty of the *Times of India's* "cold-blooded massacres."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 10.

THE horizon is a little brighter, but is still far from being wholly clear. To-day, everybody is of opinion that peace will be preserved, but [illegible] professes to yet know the means by [illegible] desirable end will be attained. The [illegible] the Exchequer has announced in a [illegible] that we are, in the opinion [illegible] the point which will [illegible] end of the difficulty [illegible] to us from [illegible]

[illegible] this conclusion, but one of the principal is the departure of Count Schouvaloff for St. Petersburg. The Russian Ambassador generally gets the credit,—whether rightly or wrongly who can say?—of being in favour of a policy of conciliation; and his influence is supposed to be generally used in a direction antagonistic to that of the adventurous and aggressive Ignatieff. Besides, he has the advantage of knowing distinctly the views of the English Ministry; and so can help the Czar to arrive at the clear understanding which is often the prelude to an agreement between two disputants. We have reasons, too, for hoping that the Ambassador will find quite as peaceful inclinations in St. Petersburg as he is credited with bringing there. Since the illness of Gortschakoff, the Czar has become his own Minister of Foreign Affairs; and few can doubt that Alexander by this time sighs wearily for peace. In truth, Russia, people begin to believe, will now sacrifice anything and everything rather than risk another war. We are but beginning to learn the extent of her disasters in the recent campaign. Some of the statements that are now being made are so startling as to be almost incredible. For instance, the well-informed Vienna correspondent of the *Times* asserted some days ago that, according to competent authorities, the losses of the Russians by disease and privation alone during the campaign had amounted to 250,000 men. Remember that besides this, 90,000 have been killed and wounded, and you will [illegible] [illegible] which this war has [illegible] [illegible] I have already described to you in some detail the transformation which has come over the position in the vicinity of Constantinople, and have shown how the Turks, in place [illegible]

You will know from previous communications the general features of the controversy which has arisen between Russia and Turkey with regard to the evacuation of the fortresses of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum. The Turks have replied to the Muscovite demands on these points with the astuteness for which their diplomacy is celebrated. When the Russians pointed to the clauses in the San Stefano arrangement which pledged Turkey to the surrender of these fortresses, the Porte was able, in the first place, to reply that as the San Stefano Treaty had not yet received the sanction of Europe, none of its clauses could be considered obligatory. And the Ottoman Ministers were ready with a second and still more conclusive answer. They pointed out that the same Treaty which ordered them to leave Shumla, Varna, and Batoum, equally ordered the Russians to surrender the positions they up to this very moment hold. "When you have left San Stefano," said the Turks in effect, "we are ready to leave the fortresses; *mais que Messieurs les Russes commencent*"! Some of the telegrams of to-day seem to indicate that the controversy on this point is coming to an end; and that the Turks for some reason or other have made up their minds to make no further delay, at all events in the surrender of Shumla. Meantime, however, there came strange and conflicting rumours with regard to the intentions of General Todleben. There are those who think, that he meditates before long a retreat from his present advanced positions to a point so far rearward as Adrianople, and some even assert that the Russian General means to abandon Roumelia altogether. In favour of either of these suppositions, good reasons both of a political and military character may be given. I have already pointed out how intolerable, from a strategical point of view, was becoming the position of the Russian Army at San Stefano. Those who select Adrianople as the point for Todleben's retreat think that the Russian General intends to fortify that place and so make it an impassable barrier against the advance of any enemy against the Russian forces. The same political reason can be given to account for either the retreat to Adrianople or out of Roumelia altogether. The Russians apparently think that by taking this step, they could remove all reasonable excuse for a further stay of the English Fleet in Turkish waters. And the opinion is tolerably prevalent that the sooner the two forces are removed from their present dangerous proximity the better.

You will naturally ask what has become of that formula for the Congress which the English Government has put forward, and which has been the stumbling block so long in the way of any settlement. From the information I received to-day I am inclined to the belief that the two Governments have adopted the expedient of travellers, who find before them an impassable river; instead of repeating vain attempts to cross the stream, they have made up their minds to take a roundabout way, by which they can avoid the stream. For the moment—to abandon metaphor—the formula is dropped; and the two Governments have advanced to the more real and more practical work of discussing the terms of the Treaty itself. They have entered on mutual explanations while England is explaining the points to which she is raising objection. Russia is signifying how far she is disposed to yield to these objections. I cannot yet say how these *pourparlers* progress; but so far as we know up to the present, Batoum seems to be the chief source of difficulty. As you well know, this is the port the possession of which Russia most eagerly yearns for and England most strongly grudges. Should the disagreement upon this and other points be smoothed over, the Congress would have simply—so far as England and Russia at least were concerned—to register decrees already arrived at. Under such circumstances, there need be no real dispute as to the formula under which the Congress entered upon its labours. Indeed, the *Journal de St. Petersburg* has in a very amusing manner given a plain indication as to the favourable turn the negotiations have now taken. Discussing the English demand that the entire Treaty should be submitted to the Congress, the same official organ of the Russian Government declares that *this submission has been long since conceded!* I will not examine the reasoning by which the St. Petersburg sheet has arrived at this extraordinary conclusion; it is sufficient to point out the conclusion itself as one of the many grounds for the belief of to-day that we are—to use the words of Sir Stafford Northcote—at the beginning of the end of the difficulty.

The Parliamentary week has not been marked by any very noteworthy incidents. Legislators, like school boys, do not very readily settle down to work after vacation. The first few hours of Monday night's sitting had, however, a few brisk passages. Sir Stafford Northcote was called [illegible] an early moment to account for the somewhat [illegible] of the speech with which he [illegible] their Easter holi- [illegible] answered [illegible]

[illegible] had not thought it necessary nor usual to convey [illegible]

[illegible] Opposition [illegible]

Mr. G[illegible] rather [illegible] condemnation [illegible] Indian troops, [illegible] delivered a savage attack all round. [illegible] been caused by the language of one of the deputation, who drew forth Mr. Gladstone's speech. This gentleman spoke of the Premier as that fearful Mephistopheles" who was leading that "guileless lady" the Queen into all sorts of evil ways. I need not say how much the world is tickled by the picture of our elderly Premier [illegible]

[illegible] there is a [illegible] side to the question. The controversy which *Verax* has raised with regard to the functions of the Crown, has not yet ended; and here permit me to say that the article, which appeared in your European summary of last week on the subject, has attracted considerable attention. *Verax* himself has returned to the charge in the *Manchester Weekly Times*, and we shall probably soon see his letters in pamphlet form. What *Verax* will write is, however, but milk and water in comparison to what Mr. Gladstone has said in reference to the article in the *Quarterly Review*, which has taken up and emphasised the monstrous doctrines of Mr. Theodore Martin's book. The Ex-Premier went so far as to declare that the article was one which deserved to be burned by the common hangman. You will [illegible] controversy which Lord [illegible] up. But there is now a [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] political ability or ambition [illegible] probably become known for the first time [illegible]

[illegible] whom he and their mother have [illegible]

The Bagot trial is still going on, and the world is daily edified by glimpses into the sort of life which some of the upper classes lead. The case of Mrs. Bagot has been opened by her counsel, and I need scarcely say that in his speech she figures as a being whose chastity outshines the fame of Diana, and whose soul is too angelic for this earthly sphere. The Treasury have at last been able to get at one of the propagators of Malthusian literature. Truelove, a publisher of such works, was yesterday sentenced to £50 fine and four months' imprisonment. How do Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant feel now?

THE MURDER OF MR. T. T. COOPER.

THE following papers have been received from Burma. The first is a letter from the missionaries at Bhamo, and runs as follows :—

To the BRITISH RESIDENT, MANDALAY.

BHAMO, 24th April 1878.

SIR,—It is our painful duty to make the following report of the sad tragedy which has occurred at the British Agency Bhamo. At 9-30 this evening, messengers came to the China Inland Mission House, in the Mengoon quarter of the city, saying that Mr. Cooper, the Jemadar, and one of the guard had been killed. Revs. J. N. Cushing and H. Soltan immediately proceeded to the Woon's residence to make inquiries. He had already sent off the Sitkey and two Nakkaus with men to the Agency. The Revs. J. N. Cushing and J. S. Adams immediately started for the Agency, and on the way invited the Rev. Mr. Friday, and one of the priests to accompany them. These four gentlemen, on entering the Agency, found Mr. Cooper lying on the drawing-room floor in a pool of blood, where the native doctor had placed him. They also went to the quarters and saw the bodies of the Jemadar and the Acting Sergeant Teepoo lying outside on the ground. These gentlemen forthwith proceeded to collect all the papers which they found lying about, together with the plate, revolver, and some small articles of value, and having placed them in the money chest, pointed out by the Agent's Burman writer, locked the chest and sealed it with the seal of the Agency, which the writer gave them. In the chest also they noticed some bags of money lying. It should also be mentioned that they placed in this chest all the keys which they found on Mr. Cooper's dressing table. They were unable to do more than this, when they were summoned to the Woon. Mr. Adams remained behind to take charge for the time being, as the native doctor, the Burman writer, and others accompanied the gentlemen to the Woon's. On the way Mr. Soltan joined them, and accompanied them to the Woon, where they saw the murderer bound. ~~The murderer had been~~ sent for by the Woon and taken away by his officials before the gentlemen arrived at the Agency. The Woon caused the man's confession to be read, which he said that he was about to despatch to Mandalay. He told the gentlemen to make such arrangements for the burial of the Agent and other matters pertaining to the Agency as would be in accordance with the English custom. Accordingly, Messrs. Soltan and Cushing went back to the Agency with the native doctor and other people belonging thereto. They caused the body to be washed, but did not further prepare it for burial, as the native doctor wished to make a post-mortem examination to-morrow morning. They first called the two Burman servants, who at the time of the murder were in the kitchen at the back of the house. Their names were Moung Hleh and Moung Gyee. The substance of their testimony was as follows :—At the time of the murder there was no one in the house except Mr. Cooper. They say that the man must have came up the backstairs although they did not see him enter. They heard the back door of the dining-room furthest from the drawing-room thrown open violently and immediately afterwards the report of a gun. They rushed out and saw the murderer Kassun Sin Naique running down the backstairs with a gun in his arms. Mr. Cooper was sitting in the drawing-room in a long chair by the centre tables, almost facing the door leading into the dining-room, through which the man had fired at him. The curtain was hanging down across the doorway. The two men having pushed aside the curtain saw him in his blood, and immediately rushed to the native doctor's house. Having called the native doctor, as they were returning with him, and had reached the well, they heard the gun fire which killed the Jemadar. After their arrival at the house, they heard the report of the gun that killed Teepoo. They were just in time to see Mr. Cooper give two or three gasps, and then all was over. They then went to look for paper, in order that the native doctor might write to the missionaries, and, hearing the murderer calling out below the house, the native doctor told them to shut the doors. They did so, and, being terrified, left the house by the back.

The following is the substance of the native doctor's testimony :—At about 8-15 p. m., when I was in my house, I heard a gun fired. Knowing that Mr. Cooper sometimes fired guns at night, I did not think anything of it. I came out of my house, and stood by the garden fence, when two Burmese servants came to me and called out "Master is wounded, Kas-sun Sin has shot him." I immediately hurried to the house, and, when passing the well, heard another shot fired, which was the shot that killed the Jemadar. On reaching the staircase, a sepoy told me that the Jemadar had been shot by the murderer. I came upstairs, and found Mr. Cooper in the drawing-room in a long chair. He was lying back in the chair, quite motionless, but gasped two or three times, and then died. The ball entered the chest just below the right nipple. I put Mr. Cooper on the floor, and sent messengers to the missionaries and the Woon. The Woon sent the Sitkey and other officers, and asked for the murderer, whom I gave up to them. I remained in the house until the arrival of the missionaries, when I accompanied them to the Woon's.

The following is the substance of the testimony given by the guard :—Mahomed Sen was by the well, and saw the murderer go up to the Jemadar's house, call him out, and shoot him. He also saw him fall, Say-ka-Hammed came out of his house, and said what is the matter? [illegible] saw the Jemadar fall, but did not see the murderer. The Jemadar's brother, Abdul Rahim, said :—The Jemadar had been eating rice, and while a woman was washing the dishes, I heard a gun fired off in the bungalow. I said to my brother—a gun has been fired off in the bungalow. Did you hear it? He said nothing, but got up and went down out of the house. I followed him, saw him shot and fall. The murderer [illegible] [illegible] him by name. He also called the doctor's [illegible] and myself, and then went to the [illegible] in the north-west corner by the [illegible]

[illegible] after I shot [illegible] Sepoy Teepoo.

Holloway's Pills.—[illegible] Complaints [illegible] liver, stomach [illegible] to Holloway's Pills [illegible] these particular [illegible] strengthen the tone of [illegible] the blood, and [illegible]

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 30TH MAY 1878.

THE outgoing steamer being the first of the monsoon mails our report in this instance only covers an interval of three business days. The general aspect of trade has not undergone any tangible alteration from that set forth in our report of Monday. Home politics continue the main object of interest, and every day seems to strengthen the belief in a pacific settlement, Consols in London having, according to yesterday's telegrams, advanced to 97⅞, an extraordinarily high figure at any time, but still more so when the existing state of affairs is taken into account. Notwithstanding all this, however, there is no improvement observable here in the state of current business. Cotton is very firm, and with the advices we have been receiving from Liverpool, we should probably have seen very active buying had stocks been sufficiently large, but of this, as of almost every other description of export produce, supplies are most limited, and although the weather continues very settled, and there are no signs of an early setting in of the monsoon, the season may be considered as practically at an end. In Freights, the depression, if possible, continues to increase. Rates are still the same as when last Mail left, 12s. 6d. for Wheat and 15s. per ton for Cotton by steamer to Liverpool and 17s. 6d. by sailing vessels, but even at these previously low figures, cargo is not forthcoming for a fourth of the vessels in harbour, and scarcely a day passes without one or two ships sailing in ballast. The position is not to be wondered at when we come to consider that our exports for the six months ending 30th June will probably exhibit a falling off as compared with last season of something like 40,000 tons of Cotton and 50,000 tons of Wheat and Seeds.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued on the 27th instant invites tenders for a new loan of £2,500,000 to bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, redeemable at the option of Government in 15 years. Tenders will be received up to noon of 24th June and subscriptions will be payable in three instalments, falling due on 8th July, 8th August, and 9th September respectively. The announcement is in accordance with the Financial Statement for the year in which Government anticipated having to borrow this amount, and coming as it does on an easy Money Market and simultaneously with a decided improvement in the political situation in Europe, the time for bringing out the operation has been well chosen. A very general opinion appears to prevail, however, that Government have erred in making it a 4½ per cent. loan, as not only does it indicate anticipations of being unable to negotiate on favourable terms at 4 per cent., but the latter denomination being the larger stock is more freely dealt in and negotiable therefore at comparatively higher rates. As to the probable rate of subscription it is too soon yet to form anything like a definite idea, so much depending on the settlement or otherwise of European politics. At the equivalent to the value of Fours to-day the new Fours-and-a-half should be worth about Rs. 106, but we cannot count on anything near that rate, as although the loan is not absolutely terminable in 15 years, buyers will always discount the possibility of being paid off then. Money, however, as we have said is cheap both here and at Home, and it is not at all unlikely that English capitalists may be attracted by the return obtainable for their money, now that the value of the Rupee is assuming a more settled basis.

MONEY.—There is no change to notice in the position of the market, which continues very easy with every symptom of becoming still easier as we get into the monsoon. The Bank of Bombay's rates remain at 5 per cent. on fixed and 6 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper, while outside the quotation is about 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—There has been very little done in Sterling during the three days, and rates have not fluctuated materially. On Tuesday the opening quotation was 1s. 8⅝d. for demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 8 11-16d. for 3 months' Credits, but during the day a partial decline of 1-16d. was established in Private Paper. On Wednesday an upward tendency was apparent, and the previous day's decline in Private Paper was recovered, while the Banks were willing to draw at an advance of 1-16d.; but this morning the news by wire of Council Drafts having been allotted in London yesterday at an average of 1s. 8⅝d., induced a weaker feeling, and closing quotations are:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 13-32d., 6 months 1s. 8⅝d; Credits 3 months 1s. 8 21-32d., 6 months 1s. 8 27-32; Documents 3 months 1s. 8 23-32d., 6 months 1s. 8 29 32d. per Rupee. At these figures the market closes quiet with more buyers than sellers, both ready and forward.

On Calcutta transactions have been done at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, which is the quotation at the close. For 60 days' sight we still quote ⅛ per cent. discount nominal.

On China the nominal rate for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

The latest quotation from Hongkong for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11⅝d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 5½d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The announcement of the new loan to begin with had a depressing effect on the market, and for a time there were more sellers than buyers at a reduction of ¼ per cent. During the past two days, however, the tenor of the political advices from Home has overridden all other influences, and a decidedly firmer feeling has been established with a recovery of ⅜ to ½ from the lowest point. We now quote:—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 103½.

SHARES.—The market has been very steady of late, but there has been no great amount of speculation observable, and with few exceptions the fluctuations in prices have not been extensive. In *Bank* shares the only movement to record is an advance of 2 per cent. in Bank of Bombays which now stand at Rs. 712½. Agras are steady at Rs. 126, and National at Rs. 105 per share. *Land* Companies are not being much dealt in pending the result of the negotiations with Government for the foreshore properties. We notice an improvement of Rs. 35 in Colaba, and a decline of Rs. 9 in Frere. *Press* Companies are very steady, and a rise has taken place of Rs. 40 in Bellary, Rs. 15 in New Berar, and Rs. 10 per share in Mofussil and Sassoon. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies are somewhat irregular. On the one hand in favour of the Mills there has latterly been a slightly better demand for local yarns, but this is more than counterbalanced by the rise in the value of Cotton. We quote a decline of Rs. 65 in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 20 in Bombay United, Rs. 15 in Bombay Hemp and Jute and Hindustan and Rs. 10 in Alexandra; on the other hand, there is an advance of Rs. 5 in Khutao Mucconjee and Oriental and Rs. 25 per share in Nursey. Amongst *Miscellaneous* companies we quote a rise of Rs. 65 in Bombay-Burmah Trading Co., Rs. 20 in Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, and Rs. 10 per share in Treacher and Company, Limited.

PIECE GOODS.—Practically, the short interval since the departure of last Mail has witnessed no change in the position of the market. In the Bazaar the enquiry continues very slow, the clearances for the past four days being estimated at about 800 packages, but from first hands there has been, if anything, a share more doing, the sales being estimated at about 300 packages. Prices are unaltered throughout, and stocks are still a head of current requirements, although if there was any improvement in the demand consequent on good monsoon prospects, supplies would soon be got within a moderate compass. One stronger feature in the market is the prospect of lighter shipments from Home so long as the Lancashire strike continues, and it is not improbable that both influences coming together might ere long put our market on a very different footing.

TWIST.—There has been a trifle more enquiry for the standard counts of English Yarns, but it has not resulted in any marked increase in business nor in the establishment of higher prices. Local Yarns are decidedly firmer, and sellers are mostly asking an advance of ¼ anna per lb.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The demand is quieter, and quotations are reduced by As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt in Braziers and Raised Bottoms. *Yellow Metal* is dull at unaltered prices, and in *Iron* only a small business is passing at previous quotations.

COALS.—Some small transactions have taken place in lots on the Bunder at a decline of about Re. 1 per ton from previous sales, but to arrive we have not heard of any business. Nominal quotations to arrive, via Cape, are:—

Davison's West Hartley	Rs. 20½	to Rs. 21	per ton.	
Laird's Welsh do.	19½	,,	20	,,
Watson's Hartley	19½	,,	19¾	,,
Cardiff	20½	,,	21	,,

COTTON.—The Liverpool accounts in the early part of the week were strong, and in sympathy with them prices have advanced Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy, but to-day the news being slightly less favourable a quieter tone has prevailed, and Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy of the previous advance has been lost. Sellers, however, supported by the small stocks available are by no means anxious to force sales, and from the present appearance of things it is evident that only decidedly adverse news from Home would have much effect here. The requirements of the local mills will alone be sufficient to impart strength to the market during the monsoon, but irrespective of this there is a strong belief, now that peace in Europe seems more probable, that the statistical position of the staple will go a long way towards bringing about higher prices in Liverpool.

The purchases in Bombay during the week make up a total of about 7,000 bales, consisting of about 5,000 bales Oomrawuttee, 500 bales Dhollera, 200 bales Veraval, 500 bales Compta, 400 bales Ginned Dharwar 200 bales Hingunghaut and 300 bales Ginned Broach.

The *Receipts* from up-country during the four days amount to 24,266 bales, making a total from 1st Sept. to date of 804,124 bales against 983,130 for the corresponding period last year. The bulk of the supplies still consists of Omrawuttee, Dhollera showing no signs of an increase, while of Compta and Dharwar the arrivals are very small; in fact, quite a corner prevails with the latter owing to the difficulty of getting the Cotton down to the Coast, and we shall evidently have very short arrivals before the monsoon.

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 28,321 bales, making 519,873 bales since 1st January against 639,351 bales for the corresponding period last year. Our estimate of 625,000 bales as the probable exports for the six months ending 30th June seems likely therefore to prove very near the market.

The following are to-day's quotations, for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling Cost and Fright to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

New, Full-pressed—			₩ Candy	C. & F. ₩ lb.
Oomrawuttee	Good	Ready.	Rs. 205	5¼d.
Do.	F. G. F.	,,	,, 197	5 1/16d.
Do.	G. F.	,,	,, 190	4 15/16d.
Do.	Fully Fair	,,	,, 180	4 11/16d.
Do.	Fair	,,	,, 171	4 7/16d.
Ginned Dharwar	Good	,,	,, 211	5 7/16d.
Dhollera	G. F.	,,	,, 194	5d.
Do.	F.G.F.	,,	,, 200	5 3/16d.
Do.	Good	,, Nominal	,, 205	5¼d.
Westerns	G.F.	,,	,, 190	4 15/16d.
Compta	G.F.	,,	,, 196	5 1/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Small supplies continue to support prices, notwithstanding the dulness at Home and an advance of As. 1 to As. 1½ per cwt. has taken place since last Mail, the quotation now being Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-11½ per cwt. *Rapeseed* of good quality is also very scarce, and is worth Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 7-9½ per cwt.

In WHEAT there is virtually nothing doing in this market for export, and our quotations are quite nominal, viz:—Best Soft White, Rs. 39 to Rs. 39½; Mixed, Rs. 37 to Rs. 38; Red, Rs. 35 to Rs. 37 per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE TWILIGHT, 630 tons, Captain A. Delargy, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,141 tons, Captain Harrison, sailed yesterday for Compta, Vingorla and Carwar, in ballast.

THE SHIP WINONA, 1,246 tons, Captain G. L. Bray, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 32,807 Indian maunds salt.

THE S. S. CONSETT, 1,104 tons, Captain C. Clarke, sailed yesterday for Vingorla and Compta, with 45 deck passengers.

THE S. S. PELHWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and 75 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. VINGORLA, 3'5 tons, Captain B. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Laythorpe and 54 deck.

THE HALL LINE S. S. RYDAL HALL, 1,737 tons, Captain O. Lloyd, arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. from Liverpool 4th May, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. and Miss. Rose, Mr. Davis, Mr. MacLeod, and two deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. PERA, 1,202 tons, Captain G. Hyde, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mails, and the following cargo:—76 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold coins, 1 box silver coins, 7 boxes gold, 8 boxes specie 39, packages piece goods, 33 bales twist, 8 cases gold thread, 30 cases beads, 5 casks potatoes, 4 cases clocks, 23 cases wine, 10 cases cards, 11 cases saffron, 2 packages shells and gum, 8 packages wax and gum, 3 packages gum, 2 packages shells, 21 bundles E. teeth, and some packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	Rydal Hall (s)	Lloyd	Liverpool, May 4.
30	Vingorla (s)	Dougherty	Kurrachee, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
30	Consett (s)	Clarke	Vingorla, &c.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Goa.
	Knight of the Garter	Hamond	Bassein.
	Agra	Jones	Straits of Sunda.
	Toftscomb	Hamilton	Calcutta.
	Socotra (s)	Starratt	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Travancore (s)	Harrison	Compta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Vinona, Bray, to Calcutta.

Barque Twilight, Delargy, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Pera, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Vingorla, to Kurrachee.

Ship Indiana, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May			
26	Statesman (s)	Hughes	Liverpool, April 20.
	Mirzapore	Duncan	Liverpool, Feb 5.
	Chinsurah	Ariscolo	Liverpool, Feb 18.
	Tiverton	Cowley	London, Jan 21.
	Loch Long	Boldchild	Melborne, Mar 17.
	Farnock	Cooper	Melbourne, April, 18,
	Jane Porter	Legg	London, Feb 1.
	Marian Moore	Spence	Muscat, April 14.
	John Davie	Taylor	Cape Town, Feb 27.

DEPARTURES.

May 26.—Steamer Medina and a Steamer (showed R D L M.)

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer—Messrs D Alexander, J Carnagie, D and Whitton.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By John Davie—10th May, Northern Monarch from Calingapatsm to London off Ceylon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.

27 Estipona (s) .... Bombay.

28 Cy. of Cambridge (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.

27 Red Gauntlet .... Coast.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27 Undaunted, H M S, Smith from Bombay.

May. 7 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.

9 Gemsbok, Bark, Hall, from Newyork.

11 Burmah, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.

14 Fabert, F M War, Caillet, from Persian Gulf.

15 Atiet Rahaman, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

15 Teheran, ss, Johnson, from London.

15 Prince Van Orange, ss, Sprenkel, from Batavia.

16 St Olaf, ss, Pedersen, from Bombay.

16 Nepaul, ss, Murray, from Calcutta.

16 Counsellor, ss, Tultan, from Calcutta.

17 Borneo No. 7 Dredger, Logger, from Rotterdam.

17 Ava, ss, Brunet, from Marseilles.

18 Mesopotamia, ss, Philipps, from Busorah.

18 Achille, ss, Forti, from Bombay.

19 Imbros, ss, Cooper, from Bassein.

19 Scio, ss, Seaborne, from Busorah.

19 Khasgar, ss, Baker, from Bombay.

20 Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, from Jeddah.

20 Djumnah, ss, Butler, from Shaughai.

20 Streonshalh, ss, Letbe, from Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

15 Teheran, ss, Johnson, to Bombay.

15 Prince Van Orange, ss, Sprenkel, to Amsterdam.

16 St. Olaf, ss, Pedersen, to Marseilles.

16 Nepaul, ss, Murray, to London.

16 Counsellor, ss, Tultan, to London.

18 Burmah, ss, Hansard, to Zanzibar.

18 Ava, ss, Brunet, to Shanghai.

19 Fabert, F M War, Caillet, to Toulon.

19 Mesopotamia, ss, Philipps, to Marseilles.

19 Achille, ss, Forti, to Trieste.

19 Imbros, ss, Cooper, to Port Said F O.

19 Scio, ss, Seaborne, to Jeddah.

20 Godavery, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.

20 Khasgar, ss, Baker, to Venice.

21 Borneo, No 7 Dredger, Logger, to Batavia.

21 Djumnah, ss, Butler, to Marseilles.

21 Streonshalh, ss, Letbe, to Malta F O.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.

Gemsbok, bark, Hall, from Newyork.

Atiet Rahaman, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, from Jeddah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Livernier s—5 hogsheads porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Jeanie Douglas—455 cases empty sodawater bottles, John S Elmore and Co.

Craigforth s—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 14 cases playing cards, John S Elmore and Co; 9 cases hardware, Dewjee Canjee; 4 bales wall paper, A Sumsoodin.

Coldstream—16 cases glassware, Jaffer Somjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—8 casks paint, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Australia s—6 cases champagne and 3 cases claret, Rogers and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Annie Reed—5000 cases kerosine oil, C W Dow.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—75 cases claret, Eduljee Bazanjee; 40 cases brandy L Naraen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Respigadera—180 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 65 bales cotton, Ghellabhoy Moolchurd.

Raphael—100 bales cotton, Nuratum Kalidass. Lennox—50 bales cotton, G. Reifferscheid and Co.

Cape St. Vincent,—115 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co; 67 bales cotton, Gairam Dyal; 64 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushonjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Culleanjee.

Atalanta s—100 cwts. coir yarn and 186½ cwts. coirrope, Dewjee Mooljee; 80 bales wool Nursey Kuttow; 15 bales wool, Bhirmjee Girdhu; 35 bales cotton twist, 40 bales cotton dropping and 4 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass; 1 bales cotton dropping, Khimjee Assur; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheco and Co; 93 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co.

Branksome Hall s—9 tons bone dust, Beattie Brothers; 350 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 101 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co; 35 bales cotton, Bhimjee Canjee; 10 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass; 2 bales waste silk and 800 cwts. wheat, Killick Nixon & Co.

Europa s—1,743½ cwts. wheat, Hajee Adam Esmall & Co; 70 cwts. coir yarn, Veerjee Pairaz.

FOR LONDON.

Valkyrien—21 cases M. of P. shells, Abdoola Parpia; 52 cwts sandlewood, A. Shiraba.

Nizam s—16 cases M. of P. shells, Hajee Essa; 35 cases M. of P. shells, Dhurrumsey Veljee; 17th bundles E. teeth, S. Kermally Soorjee; 6 cwts. B. horns, 20 cwts. myrabollams ½ cwts. T. shells, and 1 cwts moyateeth, Nuthoobhoy Gulamhoosein; 7 bales skins, Valleejee Essajee; 23 bales skins, Hassum Oomer; 5¼ cwts. E. teeth, Shewram Mots; 36 cwts. gum ammonia, Sewjee Ramjee; 10 bundles E. teeth, Munishunker Hurrishunker; 250 bales cotton, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cape Finister—1,120 cwts. rapeseed, Knoop and Co.

Zodiac—200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Good Hope—1,500 cwts. rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Rose—100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—487½ cwts gingelly seed, G. Riffer cheid and Co.; 450 cwts ground nuts and 600 cwts castor oil seed, Ewart Latham and Co.; 4 bales silk waste, Meiffre Nevu and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—382½ cwts. rape seed, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Himalaya s—48 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedas; 50 bales cotton, Sewbux Joharemull; 160 bales cotton, Mahomed Nensee; 100 bales cotton, Munsee Poonsee; 25, bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 29th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·768

Temperature of the Air .... 87·3

Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 78·7

Dew Point .... 75·6

Relative humidity of Air .... ·688

Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 1·4

Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) .... 91·8

Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.) .... 82·0

General Direction of wind ..W, NW, W, WNW, W, WNW, W, WSW.

Movement of wind in 24 hours 185

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28.

Stopford, Capt, Dy Asst Qr Mr Gl, from leave, from Mahableshwur.

MAY 29.

Budd, Major, R A, on sick leave, from Aden.

Davies, Lieut, 2-22nd Regt, from leave, from England.

Peel, Lieut, R A, on duty, from England.

Fagan, Lieut, R A, on duty, from England.

Hornby, Capt, 12th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Ross, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Robinson, Lieut, R A, on duty, from England.

Baly, Lieut, R A, on duty, from England.

Keeth, Capt, R A, on duty, from England.

Russell, Lieut, R A, on duty, from England.

Blewitt, Lieut, R A, on duty, from England.

Davidson, Surg, from leave, from England.

Gwyn, Major, R A, on duty, from England.

Beatson, Lieut, R A, on duty, from England.

Paterson, Lieut, R A, on duty, from England.

Slater, Lieut, R A, on duty, from England.

Broadfoot, Capt, R A, on duty, from England.

Tucker, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England

Evan, Lieut, 21st Bombay N I, on duty, from Dinapore.

MAY 30.

Kempter, Brig General, Brigade Staff, on sick leave, from Bellary.

Bell, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from ——.

Lewes, Major, R A, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Budd, Major, R A, on sick leave, to Neilgherries.

Davies, Lieut, 2-22nd Regt, from leave, to Allahabad.

Fulton, Major, 11th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Bhooj.

Peters, Lieut, 11th Regt, from leave, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain R Hennell, 5th N L I.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut A M Monteith, of the 72nd Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, 5th October 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Brigadier-General W Barry, C B, Commanding Belgaum District.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Sub-Conductor E Hughes, P W Department.

The undermentioned Warrant and Commissioned Officers have been granted extension of leave for the periods specified:—Sub-Conductor T T Flood, Barrack Department, six months, medical certificate. Lieut-Col W Blakeney, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

The following order is confirmed:—Hyderabad Station Order, dated 13th May, directing Captain J F Brough, R A, to officiate as Superintendent of Bazaars in addition to his other duties.

Consequent on Major T W Sanders, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, having been granted leave on medical certificate, the following promotion in the Commissariat Department is ordered, to have effect from 7th instant:—Captain J L Fagan, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain E S Walcott, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, the following promotion and reversions in the Commissariat Department are ordered, to have effect from 11th instant:—

Captain E S Walcott, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Captain T Teed, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General Second Class, to revert to his substantive grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Captain J L Fagan, Acting Sub Assistant Commissary General, First Class to revert to the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Col R R Woodhouse, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 11 h N I.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cavalry.—Lieut-Col (Brevet Colonel) J C Graves, C B, to be Colonel with the Colonel's allowance, from the 24th May.

Senior Major (Brevet Lieut-Col S W O Stevens, Cadre 3rd Light Cavalry, to be Lieut-Col from the 24th May, vice Graves, promoted.

Captain (Lieut-Col in the Staff Corps) Arthur Thomas Moore, V C, Cadre 3rd Light Cavalry, to have the position of Major from the 24th May, vice Stevens, promoted.

The following Order is confirmed:—Belgaum District Order, dated 7th May, directing Col W R Houghton, 3rd N L I, to assume command of the District, with effect from the 3rd May, vice Brigadier-General Barry, C B, proceeded on leave.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H A Acworth, Acting Extra First Assistant in charge Panch Mahals, is appointed to act as Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, in addition to his present duties, during the absence of Major H N Reeves, or until further orders.

Lieut J H Sadler acted as Political Agent in the Mahi Kanta, in addition to his own duties as Acting Assistant Political Agent, from the 20th March to 3rd May, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Munshi Dowlat Khan walad Hyder Khan, Acting Mukhtyarkar of Dipla, in the Thar and Parkar District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Thar and Parkar District.

The Hon the Governor in Counlil is pleased to constitute the following Divisions of the Kaladgi District, and His Excellency in Council is pleased to appoint the Magisrates of the First Class named below to be Magistrates in charge of the Divisions entered against their respective names:—

I—The Talukas of Bagalkot, Badami, Hungund, Mr J H Todd Magistrates First Class.

II—The Talukas of Bagewari, Bijapur Mudibehal, Mr H F Silcock, Magistrate, First Class.

Mr G Druitt, Acting Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 25th instant, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Under Section 40 of Act X of 1872, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Magistrates of the First Class in the District of Dharwar named below to be Magistrates in charge of the Divisions comprising the talukas mentioned against their respective names:—

Mr C P B Wiltshire, the talukas of Dharwar, Nawalgund, and Ron.

Mr J C Anding, the talukas of Hangal, Ranibennur, Karajgi, and Kod.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No 680.—Mr H P Jacob, Acting Educational Inspector, N E D, is appointed to act in the Third Grade from the date of Mr T B Kirkham's receiving charge as Educational Inspector, C D, or until further orders.

The following temporary appointments are made consequent on the deputation of Mr A Barrett to the Elphinstone High School:—

Mr Vithal Narayan Pathak, Head Master Dharwar High School, to act as Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School.

Mr Mahadev Vishnu Kane, Head Master of the Dhulia High School, to act as Head Master of the Dharwar High School.

Mr Gopal Babajee Hirpatak, Head Master of the Ahmednagar High School, to act as Head Master of the Dhulia High School.

Mr Hari Bhagwant Keskar, First Assistant Master, Elphinston High School, to act as Head Master of the Ahmednagar High School.

Mr Govind Vithal Karkare, B A, is appointed Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications in Bombay Presidency, vice Mr K S Chiplunker, deceased.

Mr Shahjirao Chintamon Chitnis is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Educational Inspector, Tanna Sub-Division.

Mr Narayen Krishna Gokle is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri Sub-Division.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G H Hampton as Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assesment.

Mr H F Silcock, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Kaladgi, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 17th July next.

Mr H E Watson, Deputy Collector of Sehwan, is allowed furlough for one year, on medical certificate, from 5th May.

Mr Moroba Chintamon Joshi to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Shikarpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Bahadur Diwan Wadhumal walad Chandiram, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon M L Bartholomeusz, M B, C M, to be Civil Surgeon of Jacobabad, vice Surgeon Banks, transferred to Hyderabad.

Mr F F Arbuthnot is permitted to retire from Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 31st Dec 1878.

The services of Surgeon J F Keith, M B, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Surgeon Hormasji Dadabhai Masani is temporarily appointed to the Civil Surgeoncy, Broach, during the absence of Surgeon Major Johnstone on privilege leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY).

Mr W Johnstone, temporary Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, is allowed leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months.

The following Notification by the Government of India, dated 24th May, is republished for information:—"The following permanent promotion is ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department:—Mr D O Gordon from Examiner, Third Class, Second Grade (Ex miner, Third Class, First Grade, temporary rank), to Examinar, Third Class, First Grade."

CALENDAR FOR MAY & JUNE, 1878

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... 1st, 6h. 39·2m. A.M.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri.	31	......	5 24	6 31	11 14 m 10 42 a	4 27 m 5 11 a
Sat.	1	......	5 24	6 31	11 52 m 11 21 a	5 4 m 5 49 a
Sun.	2	Sunday after Ascension	5 24	6 31	0 29 a mid ngt.	5 42 m 6 27 a
Mon.	3	......	5 24	6 32	1 5 a	6 20 m 7 6 a
Tues.	4	English Mail expected.	5 24	6 32	0 44 m 1 44 a	7 1 m 7 49 a
Wed	5	......	5 24	6 33	1 30 m 2 29 a	7 46 m 8 40 a
Th.	6	......	5 24	6 33	2 25 m 3 15 a	8 37 m 9 34 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters—up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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- Latest Telegrams.
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All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA, 1878.

THE Committee of the Poona Boat Club have much pleasure in announcing that the Poona Tenth Annual Regatta will be held on August 26th, 28th, and 30th. Subject to any alteration hereafter to be notified, if necessary, the following Races will be included in the programme:—

FOUR-OARED RACES.

I. CHALLENGE FOURS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. For Silver Cups and the Challenge Medals. Distance 1 mile.

II. SERVICE FOURS.—Open to Members of the Poona Boat Club only. Each Crew to come under one of the following denominations:—1. British Military. 2. Indian Military. 3. Civil Services. For the Silver Challenge Cup, to be held by the winners. Presented by the winners of the Sassoon Cup, 1871. Silver Cups will also be given to the Winning Crew, from the Fund. Entrance Rupees fifty per Boat. Distance 1 mile.

III. LADIES' FOURS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. The Crews to be selected by the Committee after the first day's Races. Entrance Rupees twenty-five per Boat. Distance ¾ mile for Tankards.

IV. SCRATCH FOURS.—Usual condition as in former P. B. C. Regattas. Entrance Rupees twenty per Boat. Distance ½ mile, for Tankards.

PAIR-OARED RACES.

I. SENIOR PAIRS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. Entrance Rs. 20 per Boat. For Silver Cups. Distance ¾ mile.

II. JUNIOR PAIRS.—Open to Members of the Poona and Royal Artillery Boat Clubs, who have never entered for the Challenge Fours or who have never won the Junior Pairs in any former Regattas for Tankards. Entrance fifteen Rupees per Boat. Distance ½ mile.

SCULLING RACES.

I. SENIOR SCULLS.—Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. For a piece of plate. Entrance Rupees ten. Distance 1 mile.

II. JUNIOR SCULLS.—Open to Members of the Poona and Royal Artillery Boat Clubs, who have never entered for the Senior Sculls or who have never won the Junior Sculls in any former Regattas. Entrance Rupees 5. Distance ½ mile, for Tankards.

PONTOON RACES.

Further particulars will be published hereafter.

R. G. OXENHAM,
Hon. Secretary, Poona Boat Club.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SHANNON—May 29th, at Sholapur, the wife of R. J. Shannon, Acting Executive Engineer, of a son.

DEATHS.

WELCH—May 9th, at Aden, Minnie, the beloved wife of Lieutenant F. G. J. Welch, 25th Regiment N. L. I., aged 27.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—May 24th, at Rangoon, the wife of E. B Anderson, Adjutant, 24th M. N. L., of a son.

BARNETT—May 26th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major J. H M. Barnett, 4th Regt. N. L., of a daughter.

BEATTY—May 25th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. Colonel R. Beatty, 36th N. I., of a daughter.

O'CALLAGHAN—May 27th, at Darjeeling, the wife of F. L. O'Callaghan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—NAILER—May 20th, at Poonamullee, John Francis Thomas to Caroline Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. R. C. Nailer (Railway Chaplain,) by whom the ceremony was performed.

LOCKYER—CLOETE—May 22nd, at Stephen's Church, Octacamund, by the Rev. H Pope, assisted by the Rev A. C. Taylor, W. N. Lockyer, R A, to Harriett Juana, youngest daughter of P. L. Cloete, Esq.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—May 3rd, at Rangoon, Emily Beckwith, wife of E. B. Anderson, Adjutant 24th Regt. N. I., and daughter of Colonel H. H. Firth, Madras Staff Corps, aged 20.

FERGUSON—May 23rd, at Batticaloa, Ceylon, Agnes Emma, wife of Surgeon-Major A. J. Ferguson, A. M. D., The Royal Scots, Jubbulpore, aged 37.

LITTLE—May 20th, suddenly, from heat-apoplexy, the Rev. R. P. Little, Chaplain of Cocanada, aged 53.

ORTIGER—May 17th, at Negapatam, Florence Ida, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. J. Ortiger, aged 2 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878.

THE programme of the Congress, as set forth in the telegram we publish this morning, is so studiously vague that we are more than ever amazed at the infatuation of the English Government in consenting to send a representative to such an assembly. It is evident that Russia must have a very great advantage over the other Powers in discussion, if she has the distinct articles of her Treaty to go upon, while they have no common understanding what new arrangements they ought to propose, and can only offer criticisms varying with their separate and in some cases antagonistic interests. The English papers received by the Mail show that an uncomfortable feeling prevailed regarding the mission of Count Schouvaloff, owing to the uncertainty felt as to the possible results of a Congress to be presided over by a Minister, Prince Bismarck, who has lately shown great antipathy to England, and containing representatives of Powers which have notoriously intrigued with Russia. The *Times* is at great pains to prove that England will have the support of France in upsetting the arrangements made in the Treaty of San Stefano for the creation of a Bulgarian State which would "absorb for the Slavs the substance of the "Balkan Peninsula, leaving only the rind" to the Turks and Greeks, and would secure to Russia the control of a dependency stretching from the Black Sea to the Ægean and having a seaport (Kavala) on the latter sea. France is also supposed to be distinctly favourable to the English demand that the Turks shall have free access through territory of their own from Salonica into the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that consequently the western limit of Bulgaria shall fall short of the line of railway from Salonica to the Servian frontier instead of penetrating into Albania. It would appear from Count Andrassy's latest speeches, as reported by telegraph, that Austria also is prepared to insist on these concessions, for that must be the meaning of the remark, "the territory which remains "to Turkey must be secured." Austria, moreover, objects, as she well may do, to the occupation of Bulgaria and Roumania for two years by Russian troops, as well as to that retrocession of Bessarabia which would give the Russians entire control of the Lower Danube. Here, then, are some of the bases of common action on the part of England, France, and Austria; and, if these Powers were to go into Congress with an exact programme and firmly maintain it, they would no doubt carry Italy with them and leave Russia with no friend but Germany. But unfortunately Austria is not to be depended upon. The views she holds to-day she may be induced to abandon to-morrow at the instance of the Russian and German Emperors. Besides, the conditions we have already named as essential to the conclusion of a European treaty of peace only have reference to Bulgaria and Roumelia. The claims of England, as put forward by Lord Salisbury in his famous despatch, have a much wider scope. They extend to the renunciation by Russia of those Asiatic conquests which imperil directly or even remotely the communications of England with her Eastern possessions, and also to the restoration of the Sultan of Turkey to an independent position by the cancelling of the monstrous indemnity by means of which Russia hopes to keep him in perpetual bondage. There is no proof whatever that any European Power will back up England in asserting these claims, which affect only her own interests; and it is possible, therefore, for Russia to buy off the opposition of France and Austria by making concessions in Europe in order that she may be allowed to have her own way in Asia. If the suspicion be correct that England is actually bargaining with Russia for a protectorate over certain Turkish provinces, to be set against the Russian annexation of Armenia, as recommended by the *Times*, it would seem as if the English Government were already convinced of the hopelessness of opposing in Congress the acquisition of Kars, Batoum, and Bayazid by Russia. We would fain believe, however, that our Government is incapable of becoming a party to a scheme of spoliation which would inflict fatal injury on the moral character of England. Prince Bismarck spread this snare for the English Government two years ago; but hitherto Lord Beaconsfield has avoided it. What we cannot understand is the wisdom of the mystery maintained by the English Government with regard to the negotiations. A country which prides itself on its intimate knowledge of affairs of State is left for weeks more completely in the dark about proposals which concern its national existence than any of the absolutely ruled Continental kingdoms. We cannot think that Lord Beaconsfield strengthens his own position by showing this want of confidence in Parliament and the nation; but, unfortunately for himself and the Empire, he seems to be incapable of playing the simple but dignified part of a national Minister to whom patriots of all parties look to maintain the honour and interests of England. He must have his secrets and his stage surprises, and no experience apparently will convince him that to be straightforward is the best statesmanship. It is quite clear from the tone of the debates in the House of Commons and the articles in the newspapers that his silly freak of power with regard to the Indian Contingent disgusted very many independent politicians who would have heartily supported him if he had only played a fair game. The feeling in England was not so much one of indignation at the employment of native troops to fight English battles in Europe,—although this policy revolts the instinctive pride of race of Englishmen, and is pregnant with sinister possibilities,—as of vexation at the perversity of a Minister who could use the popularity he enjoyed by reason of the general belief that he meant fighting to play magic lantern tricks with the phantom of Imperialism, and to endeavour to turn all the preparations of England for a great war to the advantage of what he regards as the interests of the Crown and the Conservative party. By such conduct Lord Beaconsfield betrayed the trust placed in him by the English people, gave new strength to the party of the advocates of a disgraceful peace, and exposed the Crown to hazards which it has been the chief object of other Conservative Ministers to avoid. In fact, he has shown himself to be, at the most critical epoch in the modern history of England, a party tactician rather than a great statesman. The consequence is that his power is seriously shaken; and, as he is still pursuing the foolish course of refusing to take the House of Commons into his confidence, we can hardly be surprised if the English people follow other guides and repudiate a war the motives for which they are not allowed to understand.

ACCORDING to our Bombay contemporary, the small native State of Kotah, in Central India, has been the scene of a serious tragedy involving the honour if not the safety from hanging, of two young English officers. Our contemporary beats a great deal about the bush in its tedious narration of the story, moral reflections being repeated with a tiresomeness which is sickening when it is apparent that the object of the writer is to charge two Englishmen with the perpetration of cold-blooded murders. It professes that the account which has reached it of the affair at Kotah "does not supply us with "sufficient details to form any idea as to the sur"rounding circumstances that might justify or "extenuate the actions of the English officers." Again, it says, "We are unable to believe that "civilised Englishmen in cold blood, and "without any personal provocation, could be in"duced to use their weapons against a mere "band of runaway thieves." This idea is repeated in the next sentence—that they should do so-and-so "would be almost incredible." Notwithstanding these pseudo-expressions of belief in the non-criminality of the officers concerned, it demands an "inquiry either to "clear the name and fame of Englishmen from "the stigma that such rumours attach to them or "to bring to suitable notice and condemnation "*a deed of almost unparalleled recklessness and "heartlessness.*" Expressions like these show plainly the motive of the writer. He professes to be full of anxiety to preserve the fair fame of Englishmen from "village gossip which is "only too active in disseminating and exaggerat"ing tales of the wanton brutality of Englishmen "in the wilds," and the logical result of this super-virtuous desire resolves itself in his mind into publishing a story of "almost unparalleled "recklessness and heartlessness" which he says he is "unable to believe." Further on, in his rambling and exaggerated article, the writer again calls the conduct of the officers "wanton "brutality," a "cold-blooded massacre," and so on, and again and again professes the most virtuous reasons for calling attention to it. "Were it known," he says, "or believed that "Europeans out for a day's sport could be "induced without inquiry and without meeting "with any show of resistance to fire with ball "upon any gang of fugitives whom a "village patel might point out, that they "would encourage and abet by their presence "the deliberate massacre of suspected offenders "who consented to capitulate, no hamlet could "feel secure against the advantages that "might be taken in a local feud of such homi"cidal recklessness." That is certainly fine language to use regarding a charge that "cannot "be believed," and regarding which the writer confesses he has not received "sufficient details." The position he takes up is this, that two English officers may be charged with wanton murder by a journalist on mere gossip because if he did not do so all the natives of India would believe that they could get English officers to commit wanton murders whenever they wanted them to do so. The writer of such stupid and disgraceful opinions does no credit to Anglo-Indian journalism; and we are convinced that no intelligent person, who is not a native that gorges on the kind of food the *Times of India* has now produced, could read the article to which we are referring without rising from it with a feeling of sheer disgust.

The story which our contemporary has received on "unimpeachable evidence," and which has called forth his most objectionable expressions of solicitude for the honour of Englishmen in India, is briefly this. Two young English officers recently set out from Neemuch on a tiger-shooting expedition. They proceeded to Kotah. "While they were in the jungle," a thannadar came running up and implored their assistance against a band of dacoits who had been ravaging the neighbourhood. The officers went with the thannadar in pursuit, the dacoits were caught up, and the officers "without apparently any warning" fired upon the "alleged" dacoits, three of whom dropped down upon the spot. A number of villagers next came running up to the scene and "encouraged "by so bold a beginning, set upon the band "and killed some six or seven more." Moreover, "it is even said that some of the band threw "down their arms and offered to surrender, "but their assailants, flushed perhaps with the "first taste of blood-shed, killed them, though "unarmed, and unresisting." Then the writer of this story goes on to insinuate that the English officers, by standing quietly by, were accomplices in this massacre of the men who had thrown down their arms. The whole story bears improbability on the face of it. First there is the thannadar running up to the officers in the jungles, then the quiet abandonment of their sport by the officers at the request of the thannadar, then the extraordinary ease with which the dacoits were caught up—an ease which pre-supposes the utmost agility on the part of the officers and the thannadar and the villagers and the most extraordinary laggardness on the part of the dacoits, who are not generally very slow in making off from the scene of their depredations. Lastly, there is the monstrous improbability that two English gentlemen would wantonly shoot down men and practically assist at the massacre of unarmed men. Major Powlett's Kotah Agency Report, dated the 18th May last year, says that the criminal returns from Kotah were very unsatisfactory, and he specially mentions the prevalence of dacoits, or highway robberies, in which the Bheel robbers are by no means careful respecters of the sanctity of human life. If the English officers were concerned in a dacoit hunt, it is, considering the character of Kotah, probable that they were so under conditions which attach no criminality whatever to them. This would have been a much more discreet view to take of the "horrible tale" than our contemporary has taken, whose malicious and hypocritical article, suggestive in every line of the expression, "Pray, don't nail his ears to "the pump!" will, we are afraid, be the means of getting it into a serious scrape. We may add that the troops at present stationed in Neemuch are E. Battery, 2nd Brigade R. A., 3rd Regiment N. Light Cavalry, and the 10th Regiment (Light Infantry), so that our readers may speculate on what young English officers it could be that were guilty of the *Times of India's* "cold-blooded massacres."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 10.

THE horizon is a little brighter, but is still far from being wholly clear. To-day, everybody is of opinion that peace will be preserved, but nobody professes to yet know the means by which that desirable end will be attained. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced in a speech in the provinces that we are, in the opinion of the Ministry, approaching the point which will guard the beginning of the end of the difficulty. Similarly favourable indications come to us from other sources, the telegrams from the Continental capitals being to a considerable extent a repetition in different words of the idea of Sir Stafford Northcote. There are many reasons for this conclusion, but one of the principal is the departure of Count Schouvaloff for St. Petersburg. The Russian Ambassador generally gets the credit,—whether rightly or wrongly who can say?—of being in favour of a policy of conciliation; and his influence is supposed to be generally used in a direction antagonistic to that of the adventurous and aggressive Ignatieff. Besides, he has the advantage of knowing distinctly the views of the English Ministry; and so can help the Czar to arrive at the clear understanding which is often the prelude to an agreement between two disputants. We have reasons, too, for hoping that the Ambassador will find quite as peaceful inclinations in St. Petersburg as he is credited with bringing there. Since the illness of Gertschakoff, the Czar has become his own Minister of Foreign Affairs; and few can doubt that Alexander by this time sighs wearily for peace. In truth, Russia, people begin to believe, will now sacrifice anything and everything rather than risk another war. We are but beginning to learn the extent of her disasters in the recent campaign. Some of the statements that are now being made are so startling as to be almost incredible. For instance, the well-informed Vienna correspondent of the *Times* asserted some days ago that, according to competent authorities, the losses of the Russians by *disease and privation alone* during the campaign had amounted to 250,000 men! Remember that besides this, 90,000 have been killed and wounded, and you will still see the frightful holocaust which this war has caused. This is the first and most cogent reason for the belief that Russia desires peace at any price. Then, of course, there is the terrible financial difficulty. It is no exaggeration to say, that every money market in Europe is now closed against the Czar; and that, if he have to fight another campaign, he can find no other means of paying the expenses than by the most oppressive taxation of his already overburdened people. I have already described to you in some detail the transformation which has come over the position in the vicinity of Constantinople, and have shown how the Turks, in place of being at the mercy of the Muscovite, have now to a considerable extent the Muscovite in their hands, and so you can understand why we hope for peace.

You will know from previous communications the general features of the controversy which has arisen between Russia and Turkey with regard to the evacuation of the fortresses of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum. The Turks have replied to the Muscovite demands on these points with the astuteness for which their diplomacy is celebrated. When the Russians pointed to the clauses in the San Stefano arrangement which pledged Turkey to the surrender of these fortresses, the Porte was able, in the first place, to reply that as the San Stefano Treaty had not yet received the sanction of Europe, none of its clauses could be considered obligatory. And the Ottoman Ministers were ready with a second and still more conclusive answer. They pointed out that the same Treaty which ordered them to leave Shumla, Varna, and Batoum, equally ordered the Russians to surrender the positions they up to this very moment hold. "When you have left San Stefano," said the Turks in effect, "we are ready to leave the fortresses; *mais que Messieurs les Russes commencent*"! Some of the telegrams of to-day seem to indicate that the controversy on this point is coming to an end; and that the Turks for some reason or other have made up their minds to make no further delay, at all events in the surrender of Shumla. Meantime, however, there came strange and conflicting rumours with regard to the intentions of General Todleben. There are those who think, that he meditates before long a retreat from his present advanced positions to a point so far rearward as Adrianople, and some even assert that the Russian General means to abandon Roumelia altogether. In favour of either of these suppositions, good reasons both of a political and military character may be given. I have already pointed out how intolerable, from a strategical point of view, was becoming the position of the Russian Army at San Stefano. Those who select Adrianople as the point for Todleben's retreat think that the Russian General intends to fortify that place and so make it an impassable barrier against the advance of any enemy against the Russian forces. The same political reason can be given to account for either the retreat to Adrianople or out of Roumelia altogether. The Russians apparently think that by taking this step, they could remove all reasonable excuse for a further stay of the English Fleet in Turkish waters. And the opinion is tolerably prevalent that the sooner the two forces are removed from their present dangerous proximity the better.

You will naturally ask what has become of that formula for the Congress which the English Government has put forward, and which has been the stumbling block so long in the way of any settlement. From the information I received to-day I am inclined to the belief that the two Governments have adopted the expedient of travellers, who find before them an impassable river; instead of repeating vain attempts to cross the stream, they have made up their minds to take a roundabout way, by which they can avoid the stream. For the moment—to abandon metaphor—the formula is dropped; and the two Governments have advanced to the more real and more practical work of discussing the terms of the Treaty itself. They have entered on mutual explanations while England is explaining the points to which she is raising objection. Russia is signifying how far she is disposed to yield to these objections. I cannot yet say how these *pourparlers* progress; but so far as we know up to the present, Batoum seems to be the chief source of difficulty. As you well know, this is the port the possession of which Russia most eagerly yearns for and England most strongly grudges. Should the disagreement upon this and other points be smoothed over, the Congress would have simply—so far as England and Russia at least were concerned—to register decrees already arrived at. Under such circumstances, there need be no real dispute as to the formula under which the Congress entered upon its labours. Indeed, the *Journal de St. Petersburg* has in a very amusing manner given a plain indication as to the favourable turn the negotiations have now taken. Discussing the English demand that the entire Treaty should be submitted to the Congress, the same official organ of the Russian Government declares that *this submission has been long since conceded!* I will not examine the reasoning by which the St. Petersburg sheet has arrived at this extraordinary conclusion; it is sufficient to point out the conclusion itself as one of the many grounds for the belief of to-day that we are—to use the words of Sir Stafford Northcote—at the beginning of the end of the difficulty.

The Parliamentary week has not been marked by any very noteworthy incidents. Legislators, like school boys, do not very readily settle down to work after vacation. The first few hours of Monday night's sitting had, however, a few brisk passages. Sir Stafford Northcote was called at an early moment to account for the somewhat misleading nature of the speech with which he had sent away the Deputies on their Easter holiday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered with provoking tranquillity that the despatch of the troops from India was a measure which had been long decided upon, and that he really had not thought it necessary nor usual to convey any information on the subject to the House. I need scarcely say that such a reply aroused a storm of protest on the Liberal side. Mr. Fawcett rushed in to give a voice to the general anger, and made a very vehement attack on the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government generally. Sir George Campbell followed the member for Hackney with a carefully prepared indictment of the employment of Indian troops in Europe. Some of the points of the speech were well put, and appeared to me not very easy to answer. But the speech produced no effect beyond that of weariness; and it was punctuated by groans of distress from the Conservative, and yawns of weariness from the Liberal benches. The debate, after Sir George Campbell, descended to the still lower depth of Mr. Rylands and Mr. Jenkins; and so the House began to regard this all-important, this vital question for the future of England and India as some wretched two-penny half-penny affair, in which only noisy and pushing crotcheteers took any interest. I am glad to say the irregular conversation came to an abrupt end; and that the whole question will be raised next week directly and in something like a dignified manner. Mr. Fawcett introduces the subject, and Lord Hartington will speak upon it. I do not as yet know what tone the leader of the Opposition has determined to adopt. There is the same uncertainty as to the action of the front Opposition Bench with reference to a vote of want of confidence of which Mr. Chamberlain has given notice. But I know that the member for Birmingham will proceed with his motion, whether he receives support from his leader or not.

Mr. Gladstone has made another speech of a rather violent character. He joined in the condemnation of the employment of the Indian troops, and altogether delivered a savage attack all round. Some amusement has been caused by the language of one of the deputationists, who drew forth Mr. Gladstone's speech. This gentleman spoke of the Premier as that "fearful Mephistopheles" who was leading that "guileless lady" the Queen into all sorts of evil ways. I need not say how much the world is tickled by the picture of our elderly Premier masquerading in the scarlet trunks and painted eyebrows of the Gothean and Gounodian tempter, and the portrait of the Queen in the *rôle* of the simple German maiden is not altogether unamusing. But there is a serious side to the question. The controversy which *Verax* has raised with regard to the functions of the Crown, has not yet ended; and here permit me to say that the article, which appeared in your European summary of last week on the subject, has attracted considerable attention. *Verax* himself has returned to the charge in the *Manchester Weekly Times*, and we shall probably soon see his letters in pamphlet form. What *Verax* will write is, however, but milk and water in comparison to what Mr. Gladstone has said in reference to the article in the *Quarterly Review*, which has taken up and emphasised the monstrous doctrines of Mr. Theodore Martin's book. The Ex-Premier went so far as to declare that the article was one which deserved to be burned by the common hangman. You will see the dangerous controversy which Lord Beaconsfield has stirred up. But there is now a rumour abroad, which threatens to bring the whole question to an issue. It is said that some of our agents abroad have been instructed to transmit their despatches to this country in duplicate—one intended for the Foreign Office, the other for the Queen! I don't say the rumour is correct; but should it prove well-founded—well, I won't prophesy the consequences.

Yesterday was the fiftieth anniversary of the Test and Corporation Acts, and the Nonconformists determined to celebrate the occasion by presenting an address to Lord Russell, who took the foremost part in carrying out the reform. The old Earl, who is now in his eighty-sixth year, was unable to receive the deputation in person, and the task of making a reply devolved on the Countess. One cannot help feeling a tinge of melancholy on reading over the report of the proceedings. Not only is one painfully struck by the absence of the statesman himself, whose days of early and stalwart gladiatorship the occasion recalled, but the decadence of the political chief is emphasised by the circumstances of his family. One of his sons—the Honourable Rollo Russell—has inherited so little of his father's political ability or ambition that his name will probably become known for the first time to-day to 999 out of every thousand Englishmen. And of the short and blighted career of Lord Russell's eldest son—Lord Amberley—there was a reminder in the shape of the two little boys, whom he and their mother have left behind.

The Bagot trial is still going on, and the world is daily edified by glimpses into the style of life which some of the upper classes lead. The case of Mrs. Bagot has been opened by her counsel, and I need scarcely say that in his speech she figures as a being whose chastity outshines the fame of Diana, and whose soul is too angelic for this earthly sphere. The Treasury have at last been able to get at one of the propagators of Malthusian literature. Truelove, a publisher of such works, was yesterday sentenced to £50 fine and four months' imprisonment. How do Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant feel now?

THE MURDER OF MR. T. T. COOPER.

THE following papers have been received from Burma. The first is a letter from the missionaries at Bhamo, and runs as follows:—

To the BRITISH RESIDENT, MANDALAY.

BHAMO, 24th April 1878.

SIR,—It is our painful duty to make the following report of the sad tragedy which has occurred at the British Agency Bhamo. At 9-30 this evening, messengers came to the China Inland Mission House, in the Mengoon quarter of the city, saying that Mr. Cooper, the Jemadar, and one of the guard had been killed. Revs. J. N. Cushing and H. Soltau immediately proceeded to the Woon's residence to make inquiries. He had already sent off the Sitkey and two Nakkaus with men to the Agency. The Revs. J. N. Cushing and J. S. Adams immediately started for the Agency, and on the way invited the Rev. Mr. Friday, and one of the priests to accompany them. These four gentlemen, on entering the Agency, found Mr. Cooper lying on the drawing-room floor in a pool of blood, where the native doctor had placed him. They also went to the quarters and saw the bodies of the Jemadar and the Acting Sergeant Teepoo lying outside on the ground. These gentlemen forthwith proceeded to collect all the papers which they found lying about, together with the plate, revolver, and some small articles of value, and having placed them in the money chest, pointed out by the Agent's Burman writer, locked the chest and sealed it with the seal of the Agency, which the writer gave them. In the chest also they noticed some bags of money lying. It should also be mentioned that they placed in this chest all the keys which they found on Mr. Cooper's dressing table. They were unable to do more than this, when they were summoned to the Woon. Mr. Adams remained behind to take charge for the time being, as the native doctor, the Burman writer, and others accompanied the gentlemen to the Woon's. On the way Mr. Soltau joined them, and accompanied them to the Woon, where they saw the murderer bound. The murderer had been sent for by the Woon and taken away by his officials before the gentlemen arrived at the Agency. The Woon caused the man's confession to be read, which he said that he was about to despatch to Mandalay. He told the gentlemen to make such arrangements for the burial of the Agent and other matters pertaining to the Agency as would be in accordance with the English custom. Accordingly, Messrs. Soltau and Cushing went back to the Agency with the native doctor and other people belonging thereto. They caused the body to be washed, but did not further prepare it for burial, as the native doctor wished to make a post-mortem examination to-morrow morning. They first called the two Burman servants, who at the time of the murder were in the kitchen at the back of the house. Their names were Moung Hleh and Moung Gyee. The substance of their testimony was as follows:—At the time of the murder there was no one in the house except Mr. Cooper. They say that the man must have came up the backstairs although they did not see him enter. They heard the back door of the dining-room furthest from the drawing-room thrown open violently and immediately afterwards the report of a gun. They rushed out and saw the murderer Kassun Sin Naique running down the backstairs with a gun in his arms. Mr. Cooper was sitting in the drawing-room in a long chair by the centre tables, almost facing the door leading into the dining-room, through which the man had fired at him. The curtain was hanging down across the doorway. The two men having pushed aside the curtain saw him in his blood, and immediately rushed to the native doctor's house. Having called the native doctor, as they were returning with him, and had reached the well, they heard the gun fire which killed the Jemadar. After their arrival at the house, they heard the report of the gun that killed Teepoo. They were just in time to see Mr. Cooper give two or three gasps, and then all was over. They then went to look for paper, in order that the native doctor might write to the missionaries, and, hearing the murderer calling out below the house, the native doctor told them to shut the doors. They did so, and, being terrified, left the house by the back.

The following is the substance of the native doctor's testimony:—At about 8-15 p. m., when I was in my house, I heard a gun fired. Knowing that Mr. Cooper sometimes fired guns at night, I did not think anything of it. I came out of my house, and stood by the garden fence, when two Burmese servants came to me and called out "Master is wounded, Kas-sun Sin has shot him." I immediately hurried to the house, and, when passing the well, heard another shot fired, which was the shot that killed the Jemadar. On reaching the staircase, a sepoy told me that the Jemadar had been shot by the murderer. I came upstairs, and found Mr. Cooper in the drawing-room in a long chair. He was lying back in the chair, quite motionless, but gasped two or three times, and then died. The ball entered the chest just below the right nipple. I put Mr. Cooper on the floor, and sent messengers to the missionaries and the Woon. The Woon sent the Sitkey and other officers, and asked for the murderer, whom I gave up to them. I remained in the house until the arrrival of the missionaries, when I accompanied them to the Woon's.

The following is the substance of the testimony given by the guard:—Mahomed Sen was by the well, and saw the murderer go up to the Jemadar's house, call him out, and shoot him. He also saw him fall, Say-ka-Hammed came out of his house, and said what is the matter? He saw the Jemadar fall, but did not see the murderer. The Jemadar's brother, Abdul Rahim, said:—The Jemadar had been eating rice, and while a woman was washing the dishes, I heard a gun fired off in the bungalow. I said to my brother—a gun has been fired off in the bungalow. Did you hear it? He said nothing, but got up and went down out of the house. I followed him, saw him shot, and fall. The murderer seeing me immediately raised his gun to shoot me, but the shot missed me, and killed Teepoo, Acting Naique, who was close behind. The murderer then went to the native doctor's house and called him by name. He also called the doctor's brother and myself, and then went to the guard-house in the north-west corner by the main gate. He placed his gun there, and took a five-chambered revolver. He called a Naique, Mohun Sing, but the man did not come. He then called all the guards, saying "I don't know what the matter is, wether the Khakbyens have been firing in the house, or who has been firing." He then went back to the guard-house and deposited his pistol. He came out again, and walked back and forth. Meerbahr then seized him, and all the guards surrounded him and placed him in the guard-house and pinioned him. In the guard-house he confessed that he killed Mr. Cooper and the two others. About an hour afterwards the Burman officals came, and the murderer was taken into the custody of the Woon. It was about 8-30 p. m. that the murder was committed.

So far as can be ascertained, the cause of the murder was personal revenge in the case of Mr. Cooper, who had punished him three days ago, inflicting a fine of five rupees, and striking him. Since that time they say that he has eaten nothing, and spoken to no one until to-night. What grudge there was against the Jemadar has not yet been ascertained.

Permission has been given by the Woon for his burial just outside the north gate of the Agency compound, where Captain Cooke interred Mr. Graham. After the *post-mortem* examination to-morrow, he will be buried there.

One copy of this report is sent by the Woon's dakboat with messengers and another by a private boat.

HENRY SOLTAU,
China Inland Mission.
J. N. CUSHING,
American Baptist Mission,

Then comes the murderer's confession:—

Copy of Foreign Kassun Sin's deposition (translated.)

The foreigner Naique, Kas-sun Sin, on being questioned on the 8th Laljeegyaes of Tagoo 1240 (24th April 1878) state:—I am a Naique, and was [illegible] by [illegible] decessors of the Political Agent [illegible] the 6th [B.E.] the Jemadar Tenzolein, wishing to have [illegible] ther promoted as Naique, and the Political Agent [illegible] ing to Jamadar, fined me five rupees for no proper grounds and assaulted me by pushing [illegible] down. Being ashamed, because my character [illegible] [*lit.* name was spoilt], I with a gun shot the Agent in the breast while he was seated in a chair [illegible] Not long after I shot dead also the Jamadar Tenzolein [illegible] Sepoy Teepoo.

Holloway's Pills—[illegible] and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any derangements of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion, should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. They strengthen the tone of the stomach, increase the appetite, purify the blood, and correct depraved secretions. In bowel complaints they remove all morbid humours, and soon restore the patient to sound health: nervous or sick headaches and depression of spirits may be speedily removed by these Pills. They are composed of rare balsams, without the admixture of a grain of mercury or any noxious substance, and are as safe as they are [illegible]

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE NATIVE EDITORS OF SURAT.

BULSAR, MAY 30.

The case against the two native editors of Surat was resumed before Mr. Lely at Bulsar to-day; no witnesses being ready for examination, the prosecution applied for eight days' adjournment to complete the enquiry. The Magistrate said that the case needed to be thoroughly probed, that substantial evidence must be produced against at least three of the accused, and that he would not incur the responsibility of proceeding to a decision to-day on imperfect materials; the only other alternative was an adjournment. Mr. Mehta for the defence protested against this delay. The case was adjourned until Monday, and at the request of the prosecution to expedite the hearing of the case it was transferred back to Surat. Later in the day, however, a telegram came from Surat to the effect that witnesses were coming to Bulsar. The former order was then cancelled and the trial is to go on at Bulsar to-morrow. The last three accused are bailed [illegible] in the sum of Rs. 5,000 each.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The London papers are less sanguine as to the result of the negociations which are proceeding between Count Schouvaloff and the British Government, but nevertheless the meeting of Congress is assured.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE CONGRESS.

The programme of the Congress will be to determine the general bases of a Treaty of Peace, to make arrangements for its execution, and for the creation of local committees to fix the line of demarcation, and other details subsequent to the meeting of Congress.

The Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople will appoint these committees and direct and revise their labours.

THE "TIMES'" PROTECTORATE SCHEME.

The London papers are discussing the proposal made by the *Times* for an English protectorate for the Asiatic provinces of Turkey.

The *Daily News* attributes the scheme to Lord Beaconsfield and treats it with ridicule.

ENGLISH HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the coming English harvest are unfavourable, the wheat crop having been partially damaged by excessive rains.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 29.

Large contributions in money are being made throughout the Russian Empire on behalf of the proposed Volunteer Fleet.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY COUNT ANDRASSY.

VIENNA, MAY 29.

In a speech made by Count Andrassy to the Austro-Hungarian delegations, he said that the territory which remained to Turkey must be secured. He objected to the occupation of Bulgaria and Roumania for two years by the Russian troops, and said he was in favour of developing the Christian population of Turkey, but was opposed to the severance of Austria's natural communication with the East.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The following is the latest betting on the principal horses in the Derby.

5 to 3 against	Sir Joseph.
11 to 2 ——	Thurio.
7 to 1 ——	Insulaire.
11 to 1 ——	Bonnie Scotland.
11 to 1 ——	Sefton.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

MALTA, MAY 30.

The Nankin, Oriflamme, and Kilkerran have arrived from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Bombay Mails of the 13th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, MAY 29, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.

The Manchester Market has been firm but little doing.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	79½
5 per cent. do.	88¼
3 per cent. Consols for Account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	111
Bar Silver	53¼

Arrival.—Cervin.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 30.

CANNANORE, 5-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.; thermometer max. 86; min. 75; barometer 29-82.

CARWAR,—5 p.m. Weather fine; Wind W.N.W. 3; thermometer 92·5; barometer 29·890.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind N.E.NW.;

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather fair; Wind S.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. thermometer 96.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 30, 10-40 A. M.

Mail Steamer Peshawur, from Suez, arrived.

A correspondent, writing to us from Ahmednuggur on the 29th inst., says:—One of those shikarring accidents that so often have to be recounted at this season of the year has just occurred here. Majors Barras and Sandwith and Mr. Francis, of the 15th N. I., when out for a few days shooting about 20 miles from this station, drove a panther from a hill where he had established himself, down some distance into the plain below. The gentlemen followed it up, and, coming to some cactus bushes among which the panther was believed to have taken refuge, sat down in the shade of the bushes. One of their shikarrees was looking at the "pugs" when the panther suddenly sprang from the bushes upon the man, mauled him severely, and then came round the bushes to where the gentlemen were resting. The panther sprang upon Major Barras and bit him severely in the right arm, but was driven off by a shot from Major Sandwith, which took effect rather far back. The panther then made off, and was followed up by Major Sandwith and Mr. Francis. It suddenly charged them from another clump of bushes, but both gentlemen had time to fire, and both their shots hit the panther fairly as it charged. This, however, did not stop the beast, which charged home and seized Major Sandwith by the calf of the leg, rolling him over into a small nullah, still biting him about the leg. Mr. Francis then rushed up and killed the panther while on Major Sandwith. Its teeth were still in his leg when it died. Both the wounded officers arrived in Camp this morning and are doing well, but Major Sandwith's wounds are very severe.

At the adjour[illegible]earing of the case against [illegible] editors of Surat and others, before [illegible] Bulsar, on Wednesday last, the [illegible]n answer to the counsel for the defence, [illegible]that, if a *prima facie* case was made [illegible]ded to commit the prisoners. Mr. [illegible]plained that it was very hard on the defence that the prosecution should not disclose what other witnesses they were going to call. After some consultation, the Public Prosecutor of Surat, Mr. Kewulram, said, the prosecution had thirteen more witnesses to call, among whom were some respectable gentlemen of Surat, Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Fraser being one. Two out of these thirteen new witnesses were examined on Wednesday, while eleven more remained to be examined. At the rising of the court, in answer to Mr. Mehta's application, the Magistrate intimated that, after reading over the evidence in the case, he should probably admit two or three of the accused to bail the following day. The case was adjourned until yesterday (Thursday).

The belief that seems to be prevailing, that we shall see the monsoon set in early this year, receives no support from the experience of the Pera which arrived with the Overland Mails on Wednesday night. Captain Hyde reports that only light winds prevailed, and that there was no sign of the monsoon between Aden and Bombay.

Yesterday we mentioned the extraordinarily quick passage which was made to Bombay from Liverpool by the Rydal Hall. She is the first of three new sister ships of great power and speed, which bid fair to become favourite vessels with Anglo-Indian travellers, and we think the following particulars may be of interest to our readers:—The Rydal Hall is 362 feet long, measures 2,707 tons, has two compound direct acting engines of 400 horse power nominal, 2,000 horse power effective, and has all her cabins, saloon, &c., on deck, there being accommodation for forty-five first class passengers. She has a very fine promenade deck, and is fitted with awnings, punkahs, and everything calculated to promote the comfort of passengers in the Eastern Seas. She was built by the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company, Glasgow, and is commanded by Capt. Owen Lloyd. The other two steamers, the Speke Hall and the Wiston Hall (builders Charles Connell and Co.), will shortly be commissioned, and will take their places in the fortnightly sailings of the Hall Line. The Rydal Hall will sail on her return voyage from Bombay on June 13.

Her M's. s.s. Wild Swan arrived at Aden from the Red Sea on the 20th inst.

We learn that the Governor of Damaun' Colonel Daniel Pestana, who has obtained leave of absence for four months on private affairs, proceeded to Goa last week, and that Major Albuquerque, the Military Secretary to the Governor General of Goa, will act for him during his absence from Damaun. The latter arrived here from Goa by the British India Steamer India on Monday last, and proceeds to Damaun on Sunday next.

Captain Elliston, B.S.C., writing to the *Madras Mail* from Palmanair says:—"Did you ever know of a dog killing a cobra and not suffering for the deed? A dog of mine, a cross between a pug and a terrier, killed a cobra measuring exactly five feet long. Hearing the dog bark, I rushed up and saw it in a thick jungle, with a cobra on end, looking at it. The cobra struck several times at it, but the dog rushed in, and seizing the cobra just behind the hood brought it out of the jungle nearly dead. I finished it off with a stick. Were it not that four of my chuprassees witnessed the above, I should have some compunction about telling the tale."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, Sir Neville Chamberlain, in addition to his onerous and responsible duties, is often called upon to assist in and perform duties which, to say the least, are quite incompatible with his office as Chief of the Madras Army. The most recent instance which we have heard is that of a pensioned sepoy of one of Her Majesty's infantry regiments who, in a lengthened petition deploring his "unsuccessful attempts" to form a matrimonial alliance with any of the fair daughters of Ind, "respectfully solicits His Excellency will be pleased to recommend him a wife," "for which act of mercy he shall in duty bound ever pray." His Excellency, however, "declined to comply with the petitioner's request."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent, we find, is responsible for the telegram declaring it to be "semi-officially stated that the Prince of Wales has renewed to the French Government the formal assurance that no measure would be taken by England as to the Suez Canal without a previous and perfect accord with France." The correspondent quotes the statement without making any remark on the extraordinary departure the Prince must have made from the constitutional reserve for which the English newspapers are always praising him, if he thus really took upon himself the functions of the Queen's Ambassador at Paris.

The opinions of Indian officers on the fighting capacity of Indian troops must (the *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks) be received with caution when they relate to the chances of a successful encounter with a disciplined European soldiery. One point stands out plainly above the heap of conjectures, assertions, statements, and contradictions which flood the papers, and that is the necessity of a full allowance of British officers to all sepoy regiments.

The authorities who have extolled the bravery, devotion and military prowess of the sepoy agree on that matter; therefore, instead of having the numbers of British officers reduced under the new system, there should be a very considerable increase, if any reliance can be placed on concurrent testimony as to the conditions under which sepoys may be expected to encounter Russian or other European troops with confidence. But ultra-Indians think that an over-dose of European officers injures the discipline of a native regiment, and impairs the authority of native officers. General Downing may be trusted when he says that if a European company needs three officers, a company of sepoys requires at least as many; but otherwise he seems to ignore the native officers altogether, and it must be his attachment to the old Company's service which induces him to risk a hardy assertion that "the Indian army has proved its fighting powers in many a well-contested field out of India." The natural partiality of Indian officers influences their judgments as it did in the time of the great mutiny, when many of them were sacrificed to their blind belief in the attachment of their assassins. When Major-General Goldsmid writes in praise of the moral qualities of the Madras "sipahi," there is not a word to be offered against his testimony; but we must remark that those qualities are moral rather than physical, and that an inspection of the Madras infantry regiments of to-day could not satisfy a competent judge that they were fit for service against European troops. The ranks are full of weedy, narrow-chested, and elderly men, the native officers are "veterans of peace," and there are not half enough of Europeans. There are of course many fine and warlike races in India of very different stuff from the "timid Bengalee" and the "mild Madrassee;" and it is the employment of Sikhs, Rajpoots, Goorkhas, &c., as combatants which offers the greatest advantages.

Mr. Gladstone was waited upon at Hawarden on May 8 by two deputations asking him to visit Manchester and Carnarvon, to receive addresses approving of his conduct on the Eastern Question. He replied in a speech of considerable length, but said he was unable to promise that he would visit either place, because it was impossible to know what might happen from day to day. He accepted the title of "agitator" which had been conferred upon him by his political adversaries, as expressing a course more than justified by the course taken by her Majesty's Ministers. He contended that ever since the public manifestations in the autumn of 1876 the Government had taken measures to wheedle the public out of their position; and he passed in review the proceedings of the Government by which he sought to establish this statement. Mr. Gladstone spoke strongly on the employment of Indian troops in Europe. He declared that a great constitutional question was involved, and he intimated that the Government would be called to a strict account with regard to its conduct in this matter. He maintained that upon this question the London press does not represent the people of England. He referred particularly to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which he accused of preaching and proclaiming that we might have to fight, side by side with the Turks whom he accused of torturing, burning, and impaling their prisoners. He also charged it with professing to represent the upper classes, but said that it neither knew nor cared anything about the people of England. Mr. Gladstone also condemned the views of a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* who signed himself "Miles Antiquus," which Mr. Gladstone translated as "old soldier," and condemned as bad Latin. He dwelt at length upon the despatch of native troops from India into Europe, which he condemned, as being a departure from the principle hitherto acted on, and because Parliament should have not only a financial control over the army, but also vote the number of men to be employed in it. He urged that there was no warrant for keeping up an Indian army except for Indian purposes, and remarked that Parliament would be told in one breath that its financial control had been reserved, and in another that the money had been already spent—spent out of Indian revenue. The bringing over of the troops was a very costly undertaking, and was a very grave proceeding in its bearing upon English liberty. Though he would not say whether or not that liberty was in danger or not at this moment, the proceeding with the Indian troops was itself a proof that if we cared for our liberties we must be watchful over them. In his concluding remarks Mr. Gladstone spoke upon what he held to be the unsound constitutional teaching of a recent article in the *Quarterly Review* on the prerogatives of the Crown—an article which, he said, deserved to be burned by the common hangman.

The Admiralty have purchased from Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, two steel torpedo steamers which were being built for a foreign Government, and are now on the point of completion. These vessels are 85 ft. in length by 11 ft. beam, being with a few inches the same dimensions as those of the *Lightning*, constructed last year by Messrs. Thornycroft and Co.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal Towns. [ADVT.]

THE TRINACRIA'S BUGGALOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I hope your correspondent who wrote under the signature of "Poor Ponies" feels ashamed of himself. It is wonderful what pleasure some men take in finding fault and in prophesying evil, but it is pitiful to see any one expose his ignorance as he did. Every one who had anything to say to the embarkation of the Expedition for Malta knew that the buggalow was just as safe as any of the other sailing vessels. The officers of the Marine Department who took her up were quite capable of judging whether she was able to shift for herself if cast adrift, and as regards the accommodation for ponies I happen to have heard the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon say, after inspecting her, that if he was going with a cavalry regiment he would prefer to put his horses on board the buggalow and his ponies 'tween decks on a sailing ship. I also happen to know that she had about 50 days' provisions for all on board, including ponies, and 40 days' water. Indeed His Excellency the Governor himself ordered additional water tanks on board after a calculation was submitted to him showing that she had a supply for upwards of 30 days. I therefore deny your correspondent's assertion that it is "more by good luck than good management" that the ponies have escaped, and I recommend him to be a little more cautious before he again ventures into print.

May 29. A SOLDIER.

BOMBAY.

The following programme will be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March		
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Quadrille	Genevieve	Coote.
Cavatina	Il. Templario	Nicolai.
Waltzes	Sweet hearts	D'Albert.
Galop	Wie der Wind	Faust.

Programme of Music to be played this evening by the Band of H. M.'s 66th Berkshire Regiment at the Colaba Bandstand:—

March		
Overture	Flight to Switzerland	Kucken.
Waltz	Messenger of Love	Gounod.
Selection, Op.	Le Postillon de Lonjumeau	Adam.
Aria	Ave Maria	Gounod.
Galop	Flick Flock	Hertel.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 25th May, was 45 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet 7 tenths.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 20th May was Rs. 1,41,60,966, add silver received during the week Rs. 3,87,732. The sum of Rs. 9,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,36,48,698. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 7,80,265 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 28th May was 559, being 34 more than in the preceding week, 299 less than the total of the week ending 29th May 1877, and 121 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 248 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 42·68. There were 214 deaths from remittent fever, which are 6 less than the previous week and 145 less than the same period last year. There were 29 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 21 deaths during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 38, 15, and 25, respectively, as compared, with 61, 40, and 29 last year.

Vagrants.—Joseph Stead and Supro Francisco were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. W. Webb, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Theft of a gold watch and chain, &c.—Nusserwanjee Gostadjee, residing at Khetwady 8th Lane, yesterday reported to the Police the theft of a gold watch and a gold guard with locket, a gold mohur and pendant attached, valued at Rs. 270, from his residence. Four persons have been taken into custody on suspicion, and further enquiries are in progress.

Marine Court of Inquiry.—A Marine Court of Inquiry will be held this day at the Fort Police Court to enquire into the cause of the fire on board the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer China on the 9th instant, and the subsequent grounding of that vessel off Mazagon. Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain T. G. Hay, of the B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Akola, and Mr. John Gordon, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, have been appointed by Government to conduct the investigation.

Prosecution against Mill Companies.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two summonses were issued by order of Mr. W. Webb, on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, the one against the Manager of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, and the other against the Manager of the Maneckjee Petit's Manufacturing Company's Mills, with having used or permitted to be used a furnace in their respective mills which did not consume or burn into its own smoke, on certain dates specified, contrary to the provisions of section 229 of the Bombay Municipal Act.

Fatal accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nesbit Lane, on view of the body of a Hindoo lad, about seventeen years of age. It appears that on the 3rd instant, deceased was in the throstle room of the Sassoon mill, when he slipped and fell among the throstles, whereby his left leg was broken. He was removed at once to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained for about thirteen days. He subsequently died from fever. The verdict was "that the death of Gunnoo Wittoo was caused by injuries received by his having accidentally slipped in amongst machinery in motion."

Cholera.—We regret to state that cholera is spreading and causing great havoc at Dhond and its neighbourhood, on the G. I. P. Railway.—*Poona Observer.*

From accounts received from our neighbouring stations, heavy rain fell between Poona and Sattara, Sholapore, Belgaum, and Dharwar, and there appears to be every indication of a downpour on this side since the commencement of the week.—*Id.*

THE RAILWAY FRAUDS CASES.

The hearing of the case against Mr. C. Dewey, Goods Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, and Janardhun, his clerk, which was to have been continued yesterday, has been adjourned till Wednesday next on account of indisposition of the Magistrate, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

VOLUNTEER PRIZE SHOOTING.

B. COMPANY.

The prize meeting of B. Company concluded on Wednesday evening. The following return shows the result:—

FIRST COMPETITION.

200, 500, and 800 yards (open to all members of the Company. The firing at 200 yards to be from the standing position, and at the other two distances, any position.) Ten shots at each distance.

1st Prize—Highest aggregate score—Pte. Hall.

2nd Prize—Next highest aggregate score—Pte. Warne.

3rd Prize—Third highest aggregate score—Sergt. Whitehead.

4th Prize—Highest score at 200 yards [open to 3rd class shots only]—Pte. Hamilton.

5th Prize—Next highest score at 200 yards [open to 3rd class shots only]—Pte. Crankshaw.

6th Prize—Highest score at 500 yards [open to 2nd and 3rd class shots only]—Pte. Henman.

7th Prize—Next highest score at 500 yards [open to 2nd and 3rd class shots only]—Lieut. Thorpe.

8th Prize—Highest score at 800 yards [open to all Members of the Company]—Sergt. Jefferies.

9th Prize—Next highest score at 800 yards [open to all Members of the Company]—Pte. Barfield.

SECOND COMPETITION.

250 Yards [Standing] and 350 Yards [Kneeling]. Five Shots at each Distance—Open to all Members of the Company.

1st Prize—Highest aggregate score—Lance Corporal A. E. Cumming.

2nd Prize—Next highest aggregate score—Private Thornton.

THIRD COMPETITION.

500 Yards—10 shots, any Position—Open to all Members of the Company.

1st Prize—Highest Score—Private Headlan.

2nd Prize—Next highest score—Pte. M. H. Cumming.

FOURTH COMPETITION.

200 Yards [Standing] and 300 Yards [Kneeling]—Five Shots at each Distance—Open to all Members of the Company.

1st Prize—Highest aggregate score—Pte. Lyons.

2nd Prize—Next highest aggregate score—Pte. Snow.

FIFTH COMPETITION.

400 Yards, at Third Class Target, any Position—Open to all Members of the Company.—Private Pearse.

C. COMPANY.

The prize shooting of C. Company commenced at Colaba yesterday. The following prizes are to be shot for:—

Captain Hore's Prize—800 yards—Cutch-work silver jug on polished stand.

Lieut. Kemp's Prizes—200 and 500 yards—1st Prize—silver dinking cup—2nd Prize—Silver drinking mug.

Lieut. Mayhew's Prize—700 yards—Cutch-work silver cup.

Col.-Sergt. Hoar's Prize—600 yards—Silver drinking mug.

Sergt. Grove's Prize—300 yards—Silver drinking cup.

Sergt. Jervis' Prize—600 yards—Silver salver.

Serjt. Morgan's Prize—800 yards—Set of gold studs and inks.

Lce. Corpl. Atherton's Prize—500 yard—Silver-watch. For 3rd Class Shot only.

Pte. Taylor's Prize—200 yards—Silver mounted crystal drinking mug.

Mr. Neuberg's Prize—500 yards—Meerchaum pipe.

Captain Hore's Second Prize—300 yards.

Pte. Steffenauer's Prize—300 yards—Silver-watch.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

200, 500, and 700 yards.

1st Prize—Silver-mounted crystal mug—Pte. Taylor.

2nd Prize—Silver mug—Lt. Kemp.

3rd Prize— do. do.

Pte. Weber's Prize—For steady shooting—To be awarded by the Committee at the conclusion of the shooting—Silver-watch.

The 800 yards competition came off yesterday morning, when 20 men fired. The first prize, Capt. Hore's prize was won by Sergt. Groves with 16 points, and the second Corpl. Morgan's prize by Pte. Topping with 12 points out of a possible 40.

PASSENGERS BY TO-DAY'S HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. Nizam, Captain A. E. Barlow, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

The Hon R and Miss Spankie
Mrs Cates and 2 children
Kosar Shonath Singuh
Mrs Jones
Capt Hannell
Brigadier General Kempster
Sub-Conductor Hughes, wife, and 2 children
Lieut R B Newland, R N
G J Armstrong, R N
Col G A Searle
Mrs C H Wilson and child
Mr E Walsh
Mr J Allen
Mrs Cowasjee Jehanjeer Jessawalla
Mr Dadabhoy Cowasjee Jessawalla
Bombardier S Riensset
Private Thomas Lee
Miss Caldecott
Mr and Mrs Cook
Captain Ryan.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr E Smith
Mr H L Pearse
Mr Leslie Clarke
Mr G Tell
Mr Francis.

FOR VENICE.

Mr Nyer
Mr Brice
Brigadier General Barry
Surgeon Major and Mrs Davies and infant
Major Mathew, R E
Mrs Mathew and 4 children
Mrs B T Hill
Mr Booth
Major McGillvray
Mr Barrett
Hon. Miss Dillon
Mr R Phillips
Mr G Savielle.

FOR SUEZ.

Brigadier R G Oxenham
Mr E M James
Mr Macauliffe.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIA AND ARMENIA.

St. Petersburg, May 10.—The *Russian Invalide* to-day publishes the following telegram from Prince Swiatopolk-Mioski:—

"Tiflis, May 9.

"General Komaroff reports from Lazistan that complete tranquillity prevails in that district. The Turkish garrison of Artwin is being weakened daily by desertions, and consists at present of only 400 men. There is no truth in the reports that the population had protested against annexation by Russia. On the contrary, deputations arrive from all parts to express the satisfaction of the inhabitants at belonging to Russia. The people have resumed their usual avocations, and everywhere show complete confidence in the authorities."

FRANCE AND THE CRISIS.

Paris, May 10.—This morning's newspapers are unanimous in approving the declarations upon the policy of France made yesterday by M. Waddington, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to M. Dreolli's interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies. They regard the Minister's statements as reassuring, not only for the present, but also for the future.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

Vienna, May 9.—It is rumoured that Austrian troops will be concentrated at Semlin, Metkovich, and Cattaro, and two corps in Transylvania. Austrian ironclads arrived at Cattaro yesterday.

General Todleben refuses to withdraw to Adrianople on condition of the evacuation of the fortresses. He is willing only to retire to Tchataldja or Tchorlu.

THE DANUBE NAVIGATION.

Constantinople, Wednesday Night—Intelligence from Sulina leads to the belief that the Russians have objected to the presence of the Cockatrice, British gunboat. The Cockatrice arrived here this morning, and leaves in the evening for Ismid. The Russians at the Sulina are very warlike, and speak of erecting a battery on the Commission ground and placing torpedoes. The original garrison is not increased.

THE CIMBRIA.

(FROM THE SECOND EDITION OF THE "TIMES.")

Philadelphia, May 10.—The Cimbria remains in her former position. Count Alexereff, a passenger, is in Washington, consulting the Russian Minister. When the Cimbria lands her passengers she will take in a cargo of military stores for Russia.

THE KAFFIR RISING.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM MADEIRA.)

Cape Town, April 16.—Official despatches received here announce that the Griquas are disaffected. Engagements have occurred, in which some parties of Griquas have been defeated. A general rising of Kaffirs is reported from the Pirie Bush district. The chief Oba has surrendered. The Transvaal Boers propose sending another deputation to England.

THE S.S. KAISER-I-HIND.

This splendid vessel, most happily named, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Caird and Co. at Greenock, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, on the 4th inst. The company have built, during the last seven or eight years something like 70,000 tons of new steamers for the Indian trade, and the character of the vessels already added to the fleet has more than kept pace with the efforts of the most enterprising competitors in the Eastern trade. The Kaiser-i-Hind is intended, however, to eclipse all previous efforts in this direction, not only as regards the size of the vessel, but also the quality of her accommodation and the rate of speed which she is intended to develop. She is upwards of 400 feet in length, and of proportionate beam and depth. Her engines will indicate 4 500 horse-power, and it is fully expected by the builders that though their contract only stipulates for fifteen knots on the measured mile—her lines are so fine and the machinery so large,—she will show nearly another knot of speed. In addition to other improvements, such as hurricane deck houses, steam steering-gear, electric bells to all the cabins, she will be fitted with an ice-room large enough to carry ice to last throughout a voyage to Bombay and back—a splendid smokingroom on the upper deck, and various other improvements such as no other steamer afloat has yet possessed. In her internal decorations the directors of the company have aimed at producing something different and more artistic than the usual style of cabin work. It has been considered that the improvement effected in our domestic arrangements by the revival of a taste for genuine art could be adopted to the fitting out of a first-class ship, and the Kaiser-i-Hind will probably excel in this repect anything of the kind done before. A refined and an unobtrusive richness of decoration will be the characteristic of the saloons and cabins, while in the more important essentials of substantial comfort, such as bath-rooms, remarkable elaboration has been bestowed. We are informed that this expensive type of vessel is viewed by the P. and O. Company in the light of an experiment to test whether the Indian public really care to encourage a luxurious and, of course, somewhat costly mode of travelling, rather than run after cheapness irrespective of comfort.—*Home News.*

EARL RUSSELL AND THE TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS.

The *Times* (May 10) remarking upon the address presented the day previously to Lord Russell on the fiftieth anniversary of the abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts, observes that to the present generation those statutes are mere names, signifying some irritating rather than great religious disabilities, and the memory of the interest excited by the repeal of them has died away. But the 26th of February, 1828, when Lord John Russell moved the abolition of them, and the 9th of May in the same year, when they were struck off the Statute-book, are nevertheless memorable days in the history of religious liberty in England. They mark the first triumph of a movement with which Lord Russell's name will be for ever associated, and which from that time to this has been destroying the relics of intolerance. Recapitulating the opposition which Lord Russell encountered, the *Times* points out that even Sir Robert Peel refused to abandon the tests, on the plea that they were no practical grievance. He could not defend them, but his native sagacity told him no doubt, that Lord John Russell's motion was the first of a long series, which would rise from stage to stage of importance. And such, in truth, it was. The Roman Catholics soon received the rights of citizens; Nonconformists were permitted to celebrate marriages in their own chapels; Jews were, in time, admitted to the House of Commons; religious tests have ceased to be exacted at the universities; the payment of church rates is no longer compulsory; and the Protestant minority of Ireland have ceased to enjoy the powers and the revenue of an establishment. The legislative beginning of all these changes may be traced to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. Lord Russell, who had once an interesting belief in the possibility of political "finality," may think, perhaps, that the era of ecclesiastical change is now closed. But it is to be feared that those of his admirers who went to Pembroke Lodge yesterday do not agree with him. They are active members of the Liberation Society. Whatever judgment may be passed on their objects, all but a handful of Englishmen will admit that the country has gained enormously from the repeal of disabling ecclesiastical laws. The nation is more united than it was, the Constitution is more stable, and no considerable class has any rankling sense of injustice.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the scene enacted at Richmond carries us back with only two links to the time and passions of the Restoration. It is easy to look back with a smile on the fierce combats that were fought for religious liberty when Lord Russell was young. But in 1828 religious liberty was an essentially unfashionable cause. The tone of horror at the loud assertion of principles of liberty enables us to measure the forces against which Lord Russell had to fight. He made himself, long before his victory of 1828, the ardent champion of men who had few earnest and no fashionable friends. His life afterwards was one long series of services to the Liberal party and the Liberal cause. The only time when Lord Russell seemed for a moment to forget the principles he so successfully championed in 1828 was when in 1850 he wrote the Durham Letter. But apart from that one little blot in a bright record what public man of this or any other country can show anything like the roll-call of honourable legislation associated with his name?

LORD BEACONSFIELD AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Owing to the illness of Sir F. Grant, Sir John Gilbert took the chair at the annual dinner of the Royal Academy on May 4.

Sir John, in proposing the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, spoke of the Premier as "that illustrious statesman and genious."

The Earl of Beaconsfield, who was received with great enthusiasm, said,—Mr. President,—My colleagues, I know well, are deeply sensible of the honour which you have done them. I know well that there is no social distinction which they more esteem than having their healths proposed by you, Sir, in this assembly. I share myself that sense of the honour which they allow me to express, but I confess myself I feel with the honour some little embarassment on an occasion like the present. In the first place, I am sensible of the character of the audience that I am called upon to address. All the ability and talent of the country is assembled under this roof—all those clever men whose names are household words and some of us, perhaps, thinking ourselves cleverer than we are [a laugh]; it is like the pit in Mr. Garrick's time: one is addressing an audience of critics. But, again, Sir, I recollect what Lord Palmerston once said to me—that his experience of life was that the most difficult thing in the world was to make an after-dinner speech, because, as he remarked, you have to talk about nothing. But, Sir, I feel that observation would not apply to the instance now before us, because we have something to talk about here. I have had to talk every year upon a subject of infinite interest and importance, and feel that I am addressing those the great majority of whom are more masters of the subject than myself. I confess, Sir, also, as a third reason why I should be embarrassed on this occasion, that I am not myself profoundly convinced that Her Majesty's Ministers do really deserve the honour which you have conferred upon them. I never felt convinced that the Government of this country did, on the whole, its duty to the fine arts as, perhaps, it ought to do. I know there are some who tell us that the influence of a Government upon the progress of the fine arts is nothing, and that they have no power of exercising any influence of the kind. There are also others who, while they admit that a Government may exercise an influence on the cultivation of the fine arts, will tell you, at the same time, that it is an influence of a mischievous character. So far as the Government are concerned, it is a subject open to great controversy and criticism. It is very difficult to take any step with a view to fostering the fine arts that is likely to be successful. If they venture to raise a statue to departed worth, it is generally caricatured. If the Government purchase some work of the great masters of past times, in the hope that it may prove a source of inspiration to ourselves, they are sure to be told the day after that it is a copy; and if they do not buy the picture, they are denounced for having lost a golden opportunity. [Cheers.] But with all these discouraging circumstances, we wish to favour the arts. I still adhere to an opinion, formed in early life, that practically to recognize the influence of the fine arts on the character and conduct of the nation is the act of a wise Government; and, acting upon that conviction, I should be prepared to run some of those chances or mischances to which I have referred. (Cheers.) We live in an age of advanced civilization; but civilization is essentially comfortable. The tendency of civilization is to suppress feeling and civilization is always satisfied with obtaining the actual rather than the ideal. But a great nation like England—a nation with great responsibilities—cannot afford altogether to give up deep feeling, and it will often unconsciously yearn after some idea which is as high as the position which it itself occupies. And it is exactly in this state of affairs that the great artist steps forward to interpret the latent yet elevated sentiment of the community; and it is for him, in these circumstances, by the production of heroic incidents, by the creation of forms of beauty and intellectual grace, to refine and elevate the tone of the people. (Cheers.) Now, the question is—Has the British school done its duty in this respect? (Cheers.) The time has arrived in which we may speak of a school which has flourished for a century with some accuracy of deduction as to its principal features. The principal features of the English school are, I think, now recognized. All will admit that it is a school of great originallity. All will admit that, in some provinces of painting, it has certainly established a reputation which may be rivalled by some nations, but which can be surpassed by none. (Cheers.) Its power of portraiture is recognized in the most classic galleries. As far as landscape painting is concerned, it has achieved the highest aim of both branches of the art—whether ideal, like the enchanted castle of Claude Lorraine and the classic groves and solemn temples of Poussin, or whether it has competed with the freshness of Hobbema or Ruysdael, English art can match the *chefs d'œuvre* of every country. (Cheers.) Of late years the English school has given an indication of aiming at a higher range of imaginative composition than has hitherto prevailed; and I am not surprised at such an indication, because a national school of art must inevitably in the long run represent the character of the nation to which it belongs. And certainly if there is an imaginative nation in the world it is the English nation. It is the nation that has produced the greatest number of poets—the greatest number of illustrious poets (cheers)—and, therefore, the British artist has a heritage of imagination which ought to be to him a fund of inspiration. (Cheers.) Well, then, he has also another advantage which no great school has yet possessed—he has a larger range of subjects. What the pictures of antiquity were we know very little. We know very well that Zeuxis painted a curtain that deceived his patron, but if that were a test of his school it might, I believe, be excelled by the commonest scene-painter of the nearest theatre. [Cheers and a laugh.] With regard to the Italian masters, we know their admirable works abound; they established, not one school like England, but many schools. Those schools produced many pupils, and their prolific works charmed and instructed the world. [Cheers.] But if you look to the great creations of the Italian schools, you will find, generally speaking, as far as subjects are concerned, their range was extremely limited. They drew their inspiration from two religions—the Christian and the Pagan; and every one must feel, when he examines a gallery of Italian art how much it is to be regretted that such genius and power should not have commemorated the great acts of their own history. Every one who has read the history of the Italian Republics must always feel that, if some of the strong incidents and stirring characters there described were commemorated by Italian artists, they would have been more welcome than countless Madonnas and Lords of the Silver Bow. [Cheers.] Under these circumstances, I take a very favourable view of the English school. I do believe, from what I see around me, not merely in this room but throughout the country generally, that there is a feeling which will not be satisfied in the works of modern art,—which does not aim at the production of the highest style of imaginative creation; and I cannot doubt that my countrymen will succeed in these efforts. I rely on the race to which they belong. I rely on the fact that there never has been a limit to the increasing excellence of English achievement when a fair and just opportunity was offered to it; and, therefore, I do look forward to a period, of which, I think, we have many symptoms and encouraging circumstances about us, when imaginative art will be as characteristic of the English school, as well as that sense of humour and that exquisite feeling of nature and intellectual delineation of portraiture to which I have before referred. (Cheers.) Really I am ashamed to make these desultory remarks. (Cheers.) When I rose, if I had followed my own inclination, I should have offered a variety of reasons why I should not be called on to make a speech. But, under the circumstances of difficulty in which I found myself, I was sustained by the consolatory conviction that no reporters are present [a laugh], that I was addressing honourable gentlemen who would not repeat a word I have said [continued laughter], and therefore they will allow me, without any peroration, as you have connected the progress of the fine arts in a certain degree with the existence of Her Majesty's Government, to say that I do most sincerely wish success to the fine arts and to Her Majesty's Government. [Loud cheers and laughter.]

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

The most important event this week in connection with the Eastern Question, is the return of Count Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg on a so-called mission of peace. He left London on May 8, and will reach the Russian capital on Sunday, May 12.—

All the foreign journals comment on this mission, and the St. Petersburg newspapers look for an improvement in the situation as the result of Count Schouvaloff's visit to that capital. The *Agence Russe* declares that Russia has no thought of setting aside the legitimate influence of England in Turkey, or of exercising an exclusive preponderance in the latter country. It points out that English influence is still predominant at Constantinople, and says that even before the war Russia repeatedly invited England to come to a common understanding for a pacific solution of the difficulties existing, not only in regard to Turkey, "but even to the far East." The same journal declares that the direct exchange of ideas already constitutes an improvement in the situation if it be a real sign of a conciliatory disposition, and looks for the Count's arrival to throw greater light on the situation. It also states that the spirit of concession is not a new feature in the programme of the Russian Government, which never regarded the Treaty of San Stefano as its last word.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* contends that Russia has acted with the consent of Europe, for, after the failure of the Conference, all the Powers, England being foremost among them, withdrew their protection from the Porte. The *Journal* looks upon the meeting of the Congress as certain, and wishes it success, but points out that it will have to depart from the principles of the Treaty of 1856 if its work is to be a lasting one.

At Berlin the prospects of peace are regarded as increasing, as Russia and England are believed to be declaring what they consider their vital interests in the East.

The *Daily Telegraph*, commenting on the Count's mission, says:—

Count Schouvaloff leaves London for St. Petersburg, and his mission is practically a mission of peace. His Excellency carries with him the distinct conclusions and requirements of Her Majesty's Government; and he will endeavour, with all the assiduity and intelligence which he is known to possess, to reconcile those views with the purposes and determinations of the Emperor Alexander. On such an errand he will, as a matter of certainty, be accompanied by the best wishes of the entire country; and one thing is absolutely assured. The Count is an accomplished diplomatist; he is determined to return to London within a fortnight, and to bring the first news of the result of his undertaking to the Marquis of Salisbury. Under these circumstances any reports which may reach England from the correspondents of London newspapers in St. Petersburg may, for the next two weeks, be received with justifiable mistrust. The Russian Ambassador, and those with whom he has to deal, have resolved that the negotiations shall be of a strictly confidential character. The version, therefore, given by our Vienna correspondent of the decision arrived at by the English Government must be accepted on the responsibility of one who has seldom misled the public in the course of recent negotiations. The position, then, for the next fortnight must be one of extreme delicacy, and if the House of Commons could abstain during this interval from party discussion it would show evidence of patriotic spirit far more impressive in its results than anything to be gained from a transitory display of oratorical zeal.

The following is the communication of the *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent referred to in the above paragraph:—

Before going to a Congress, England wishes to remove all possible chance of a misunderstanding on the principal conditions of the Treaty of Peace. The two main points that form the subject of pending negotiations are the new delimitations of Bulgaria and the proposed modifications in Asia Minor. As regards the former, England objects to the extension of Bulgaria to the Ægean Sea, and to the division of the Ottoman Empire into three detached portions. In that she is warmly supported by France, who is also strongly adverse to allowing Bulgaria a seaboard on the Ægean. Respecting the alterations to be introduced in Asia Minor, England is determined not to tolerate anything that is calculated to compromise her communications with India, and insists upon very material changes being made in the stipulations signed at San Stefano. There are other points under discussion which, for very obvious reasons, I am requested not to mention. If an understanding is brought about between England and Russia on the questions now being discussed, the Congress will meet; but if not there will be no Congress at all. I can also guarantee the following information as regards Austria's position in the question. Count Andrassy gave General Ignatieff to understand, as I told you at the time, that the treaty as a whole was unacceptable, and further pointed out certain clauses which more directly affected the interests of Austria. Russia has since proposed important concessions, doubtless in the hope of establishing a separate understanding; but Count Andrassy replied that, while taking note of Russia's conciliatory disposition, he must defer any decision till the Congress assembled. Such is the exact state of affairs at present.

The *Times'* correspondent at the Russian capital says that "extreme reserve" is maintained there regarding the position of affairs, but there is reason to believe that questions of the very highest importance will be practically decided in the course of the next week. Meanwhile, he adds, the serious consequences which would inevitably result from a new war are being more and more generally recognised, and the desire of a peaceable solution is proportionately on the increase.

The Vienna correspondent of the same paper states that the object of the Count's journey is to be able to acquaint his Government and the Czar more fully with the views of the British Government on the modifications deemed necessary in the stipulations of San Stefano.

It is supposed that the visit results from the initiative of the Count himself, who seems to think that he will thus be far better able to place his Government in a position to judge of the state of affairs than by the telegraph and the tedious method of despatches. This supposition, moreover, gains in likelihood by the circumstance that, according to all accounts, the Czar is now to all intents and purposes his own Minister of Foreign Affairs. In these circumstances, therefore, the arrival of Count Schouvaloff, who has been so long in the confidence of his Sovereign, gains additional importance. Of late, indeed, the Count had begun to be looked upon in St. Petersburg as rather too favourable to the English, probably because he had somewhat unpleasant things to tell concerning the probable attitude of the British Government and its disposition to give way; but now that the Czar seems to have taken him into his special confidence, this impression has disappeared and he is regarded as the herald of peace.

THE EASTERN CRISIS AND THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 6.

The Marquis of Hartington, who on rising was received with cheers, said,—I beg to ask the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he is able to give the House any information respecting the new negotiations which are stated to be in progress between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Russia; and whether he is able to hold out any hope of the early assembling of the European Congress. I should wish also to ask the right hon. gentleman a question, of which I have given him private notice, relating to a subject which it is desirable should be explained as speedily as possible. That question is whether he is able to say why the decision of Her Majesty's Government to despatch a force of Indian Native troops to Malta was not communicated to Parliament before the Recess (hear, hear), the public announcement that that step would be taken not having been made until the day after Parliament separated for the holidays. (Cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was loudly cheered on rising, said,—With regard to the first of the questions which the noble lord has asked me I am at the present moment only in a position to say that active negotiations have been and are now going on, and that it would be in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government exceedingly disadvantageous to the public service were any general discussion to be held upon this subject at the present moment. (Cheers.) I may, however, say with reference to one matter of interest to which reference has been made to-night that the negotiations which Her Majesty's Government have been carrying on with regard to the disturbances in Thessaly have now been conducted nearly to an issue, and we have every reason to believe that a pacification upon equitable terms will be secured. With regard to the last question of the noble lord, I can only say that the decision of Her Majesty's Government to order a certain number of Indian troops to Malta was one arrived at some time ago, but that it was not thought necessary, nor is it according to practice, that such a decision should be communicated to Parliament. (Cheers.) It will, however, be our duty as early as is convenient, and I hope it will be soon, to lay before Parliament an estimate of the cost of that expeditionary movement, and that, I think, will be the most convenient time for raising any discussion upon this subject. I do not see the right hon. member for Birmingham in his place, but even in his absence I wish to take very brief notice of a statement made by the right hon. gentleman during the Recess, in which he charged Her Majesty's Government and myself individually with having deceived the House. (Cheers.) I do not wish to discuss the matter now; all I desire to say is, that I hope if the right hon. gentleman has any charge of that kind to make he will lay it before the House and in a form which will afford an opportunity of answering it. (Cheers.) There is a small matter which I ought to mention now relative to the business of the House. It was understood before the Recess that after we met again public business should begin at a quarter-past 4. To-morrow and on subsequent days, therefore, public business will begin at a quarter-past 4. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Fawcett had no desire to interfere with the business of the House, but the matter to which he wished to direct attention could not bear a moment's delay. It touched the privileges of the House and the authority of Parliament. After what the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said he was not going to say a word about the position of the negotiations which were now pending. And with regard to what the Chancellor of the Exchequer had just said about his right hon. friend the member for Birmingham, he could only say this—that he was not going to charge the Chancellor of the Exchequer with intentionally misleading him. He knew the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not intentionally mislead any member of the House, but this he did wish to say in the most distinct manner that although it was not the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to mislead him, he and at least 100 other members of the House were misled. [Cheers]. And it was not their own fault that they were misled. If the English language had not lost its plain and distinct meaning, he should say it was natural that they should be misled by the speech which the Chancellor of the Exchequer made immediately before the Recess. [Cheers.] It would be in the recollection of members that before the Recess he [Mr. Fawcett] proposed a motion to shorten the proposed Recess by a week. He withdrew that motion against the wish of some of his friends, but he felt it was impossible for him to divide the House after what he regarded as the eminently satisfactory statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He had read that statement again within the last hour, and he adhered to the expression he used on that occasion—namely, that in the face of so eminently satisfactory a statement he felt it impossible to divide the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "I beg to assure the member for Hackney who has brought forward this motion, and I beg to assure the House most distinctly that there has been no change in our policy." (Loud Ministerial cheers.) No change in our policy! (Renewed cheers.) If the bringing of Indian troops into Europe to be engaged in a European contest was not a change in our policy, he did not know what a change in our policy was. There could not be a change of policy which could raise a more important constitutional question affecting this country or a question of more vital importance affecting the Government and the finances of India. What was the meaning of our Mutiny Bill? One of the most cherished privileges of Parliament was that they should not be overborne by a large standing Army (cheers)—that every year they should vote scrupulously the number of men who should belong to our standing army. (Hear.) And what was the position now? The numbers of the Indian Army were not limited. They might have 200,000 men in that army this year, and 500,000 next year. The Government might decide to bring 70,000 or 170,000, or 250,000 of that army into Europe. [Ministerial cheers.] He heard that sentiment cheered. [Renewed cheers.] And then the Chancellor of the Exchequer might come down to the House, and in a few light sentences say it was not according to custom that Parliament should be informed on the subject. No Indian soldier had ever been brought into Europe before, and therefore there was no precedent to justify what had been done. About what subject was it necessary that Parliament should be informed if not about this? Before this step was decided on no idea was given to the House of what it would cost or of how it should be borne. The House knew nothing of the relative charges to be borne in India and the relative charges in England. Again, look at the question as affecting India. We were responsible for the good government of India. There was no one who had given any attention to the question of the government of India who did not feel that you could not raise a question of so much vital importance connected with the government of India as the bringing of Indian troops into Europe and their return to India either flushed with victory or crushed with disaster. [" No."] India had been deprived of 7,000 troops, and we were told that the Government were going to deprive her of 7,000 or 8,000 more. But whether that was so or not, 7,000 had sailed from Bombay. From this dilemma there was no escape—either the Army of India was too large and she was maintaining in a critical state of her finances 7,000 more troops than she ought to maintain, or the Government were depriving India of 7,000 troops which were necessary for the upholding of the Empire of India. It was necessary that the House should do something to prevent this thing being repeated, because according to what the Chancellor of the Exchequer had just said it was not necessary that Parliament should be informed on this subject. [Hear.] The House did not know what was going to be done with these troops. According to the opinion of some of his friends, to whose opinion he was bound to pay respect, there was nothing to prevent the Government, now that they had started on the career of coming to the help of poor enfeebled England by the resources of the Indian Army from landing 70,000 or 80,000 Indian troops in London. [Laughter.] In conclusion the hon. member said that he and those who sat near him were determined that such a thing as this should not be done without Parliament being consulted. He moved the adjournment of the House.

Sir G. Campbell desired to speak in no party spirit, but rather in the character of an old Indian who had had some experience of those subjects. The House must have felt that the hon. member for Hackney was right in saying that a very great Constitutional question was raised by that act of the Government. The bringing of Indian troops into Europe was a totally different matter from the calling out of the Reserves at home. The people of this country had long been most jealous of a standing army, which could not be maintained except under an annual Mutiny Act. In India, on the other hand, a different state of things prevailed. There they had no free Government or Parliament, and they had a Mutiny Act, which was not annual but perpetual, passed under the authority of the Indian Legislature. When the English Mutiny Act was under discussion the other day, the question was asked whether that Act was applicable to Indian troops, and it was then distinctly stated that it was not. Therefore, if those Indian troops were to be governed at all, it must be under the Mutiny Act passed by the Indian Legislature, whose powers for some purposes were not absolutely confined to India, but extended to the old Indian limits of the Cape of Good Hope and the Suez Canal. He did not see, however, how they could extend beyond those bounds. Therefore, it was a question, when they had brought those Indian troops to Malta whether they would have any law to govern them by. If when they were at Malta they would be governed by Indian military law, he did not see why they might not some day be brought to England to be governed by the Indian perpetual Mutiny Act, in which case Parliament would have no control in the matter. Then, again, what arrangement was to be made for the payment of the expenses of those troops? In the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget there was no provision made for anything of the kind. No doubt in so important an affair Lord Napier of Magdala had been consulted. Whatever that noble and gallant lord did would, he was sure, be very well done, and in military matters the Government would be safe in his hands. But there was no concealing the fact that as regarded expense Lord Napier of Magdala was one of the most lavish men. They knew how soon an Abyssinian expedition, hardly larger than that now ordered from India, was run up to a cost of nine millions sterling. But, leaving English constitutional questions, he confessed that as an old Indian he had not been altogether unfavourable to the idea of trying Indian soldiers to relieve something of the military strain on our population for some kinds of service. Such a measure would be justifiable in two cases—first, either as an experiment made at a fitting time and under fitting conditions; and, secondly, when our resources were strained to the utmost by a great war, and we must have recourse to all the men and means we could command, from whatever quarter derived. Now the despatch at present of a few regiments from India could hardly be treated as more than an experiment, and he did not think that this was a fitting time for making such an experiment. They should remember President Lincoln's advice, "Don't swop horses when crossing a stream;" for if ever men were crossing a stream we were in that position at this moment. It might be said *The Times* Correspondent had told them that the measures had succeeded. Now, they were all much indebted to *The Times* for its admirable foreign correspondence. That great journal maintained the very best men in every country in Europe. In India its famous Special Correspondent during the Mutiny developed a new art. But in ordinary times it was very difficult to get good Correspondents, when every one was either in office or in business. He thought *The Times* was the only paper which had regular correspondence from India; at any rate, it was the only paper which got its correspondence by weekly telegram, and thus it had a peculiar influence on opinion. For a long time it was very lucky in a succession of excellent men, but it was the general Indian opinion that at this moment it was not so fortunate. Old Indians thought there was nothing they so little knew as the real opinions and feelings of the natives; but this Correspondent was ready the very day after a great measure had been promulgated to tell them that the Hindoos looked upon it as throwing lustre on their race, and on the next day that the native army were enthusiastic about it. At the end of a few days they received more detailed accounts of that enthusiasm. He suspected that they were very much exaggerated. At the same time he did not doubt that they had a substratum of fact. The Sepoys were a very practical people. What they looked to was the pay and the loot they were likely to get; and he had no doubt that the very liberal terms offered sufficed to bring them away from India very well pleased. But let the House not deceive itself; and he warned the Government that the terms on which we were served by our Indian Sepoy troops were such that we dare not order them off on foreign service as we would an English regiment, and that we must, in one shape or another, bribe them to go. That was in fact what we had done. Supposing some 7,000 native troops all told—a mere bagatelle from a European point of view—had been despatched from India, that force would be enough intensely to irritate Russia and to induce other Powers to look askance at us, but not enough to give effective aid to our troops in case of war. The selection of the expeditionary force seemed to have been made with a view fairly to distribute the honour among the different Presidencies and to satisfy all sensibilities. They were good enough troops in some ways, but would be unable to cope with Europeans. Practically, in the 7,000 men who had been ordered to Malta, it would not be possible to find more than two battalions—the 31st Punjabis and the 2nd Goorkhas—fit for European warfare, but they would be thoroughly good and well-officered troops. There was also a small force of cavalry, which, however useful it might some day prove itself, would be meanwhile excessively expensive. Again, it was another objection to the action of the Government that we had no absolute right to bring troops through the Suez Canal. Hitherto we had done so on sufferance, and if we were to establish our right of transit for our soldiers we should not only offend Russia, but should create a dangerous precedent which other nations might possibly use for hostile purposes. A much better course would be to neutralize the canal. He would also remark that the expense of transporting and maintaining the native troops would be very considerable. In India the native soldier received about £10 per annum, and was not expensively paid; but the men selected for despatch to Malta would be very differently treated, and would receive not only the batta, or extra allowance for foreign service, but also a free kit, free rations, and free quarters. They would thus be "all found," and have a clear cash payment of 1s. a day, while no European soldier received so much. Then there was the expense of transport to be considered, and the House would remember that the Indians would require more camp followers than Europeans, that their cookery was a less simple affair, and that the voyage was a longer and more expensive one than that from England to Malta. But supposing that the first experiment encouraged us to bring Indian troops to Europe in such numbers that they might be seriously effective, he would still contend that the policy of doing so would not be justified by the result. The Native Army consisted of 120,000 men, all told, and from these it would be necessary to deduct great numbers for guard and garrison duty all over India, so that hardly more than 20,000 or 30,000 would be available. There were no reserves, as service, was for life, and if it were necessary to treat India as a recruiting ground, it would be found that the manufacture of soldiers would be a very long process, and that the recruits would literally have to be taken from the plough-tail. No doubt, when we first occupied India, the country swarmed with soldiers; but that state of things had entirely passed away, and we could only picture to ourselves the condition of India in that respect by imagining the state of England without the Militia, and the reserves, and the Volunteers. In time, if liberal terms were offered, a very large number of recruits would be obtained, but they were not immediately available and would be very expensive. Nor could be forget that the great objection to any very considerable increase in the number of the native troops was the difficulty of getting rid of them when they were done with. It would be necessary either to maintain them or to give them a bonus and disband them. The former course was bad for economical reasons and the latter for political. He came, then, to the conclusion that we had in one part of India a reserve of men who might be very useful in the course of a long struggle, but whose services could not be rendered effectively in other circumstances, and would not be justified by the attainment of any secondary object. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that the Government would inform the House under what Mutiny Act the troops at Malta were to be governed, and how and when provision was to be made for the expenses incurred. (Hear.)

Sir W. Harcourt wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, before he replied to the hon. member, for an explanation of a phrase which he had used in his answer to the noble lord. He had asked the right hon. gentleman to give his reasons for not communicating the measure to the House on the day of its rising; and the right hon. gentleman had said that it was a decision arrived at some time previously, which, in his opinion, it was not necessary to communicate to the House. (Hear, hear.) That sentence had given rise to a discussion on a doctrine against which he should have thought that every man in the House would have protested, because it meant this, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as representing the Crown, claimed to have authority to remove the whole Indian army, for any purpose whatsoever, either to Europe or elsewhere; it might be even into England itself. He should be glad to hear the right hon. gentleman's explanation of the doctrine on which he maintained that the Government could move those troops to Malta and not to England, for it was important to know what was the limit of the doctrine which the Government, on the part of the Crown, asserted. He should like to ascertain whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer was prepared to contend that, without the consent of Parliament, or without communication to Parliament in any form, the Crown claimed the right to move the whole of our Indian forces elsewhere for any purpose whatever, and so contradict every doctrine which was understood to belong to the Constitution of this country. He, for one, could not for a moment believe that that was what the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to convey to the House. In this country, for generations, the English people had taken wise and safe precautions that the army of the Crown should not be employed without the knowledge and consent of Parliament. It had not been practically necessary, because the case had not been contemplated, to apply the same constitutional safeguards and remedies with regard to the Indian army. He did not at the present moment wish to express any opinion at all adverse to the policy of the Government; he was merely speaking of the manner in which that policy had been carried out. But if the Chancellor of the Exchequer were in his place to assert that what had been done was a thing which could be or ought to be done without any communication to Parliament, the House was then in the face of a grave constitutional question. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman said he would bring forward an estimate, but it might not be necessary to have any estimate. It might be that the Indian revenues would be found adequate to supply these forces themselves, and that the Government might employ the surplus of those revenues to furnishing the Crown with an army for European or for English purposes. He should like to have some explanation on the point, and he was sure the right hon. gentleman would not think it was not right to ask those questions, as he himself certainly asked them in no hostile spirit to the Government. (Hear, hear.) No one would wish to impute to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a desire to deal with the House otherwise than with perfect frankness. The House had hitherto no occasion to complain of the want of willingness on the part of the Government from time to time to give such information as was consistent with the public service, but he had, he must confess, some difficulty in understanding how it was that on the last day of the Session the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to tell the House that nothing had occurred that should give occasion for increased anxiety. His right hon. friend the member for Bradford had, just before the breaking up of the House for the Recess, asked for explanations on the part of the Government, and shortly afterwards the news came out in the evening papers that the Government had ordered troops from India, and that news caused, undoubtedly, very much increased anxiety. (Hear, hear.) He supposed from what the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said that the decision had been arrived at some time previously, and, so far as he could judge, the measure was one of those—he did not know how many of them there were—which remained still undisclosed. As the House was aware when Lord Derby resigned, the Prime Minister in another place, in order to remove the public anxiety, stated the measure which it was intended to take was to call out the Reserves. Well, innocent-minded and ignorant people concluded that that was the only object which the Government had in view. By degrees, however, measures after measures revealed themselves. It was stated by Lord Derby that certainly more than one measure was to be taken, and shortly after there was the step of bringing Indian troops to Europe—a very important and novel step, and one seriously affecting the internal organization of our Indian Empire and the relations of England to Europe. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose in his place and told the House that the measure was one which had long been decided upon by the Government, but it was not deemed necessary to mention it to Parliament. Now, whether the measure was right or wrong, and upon that point he would offer no opinion, the House of Commons ought not, he thought, to accept the situation of being told by the Government that a measure of such gravity and consequence, whether in relation to peace or war, was to be taken by the Government and the House of Commons was not to be informed of it. He could quite understand that in war, or when making preparations for war, there might be strong reasons why the Government should keep back the policy and the means by which it meant to strike an immediate blow giving its explanations afterwards to Parliament. But that was not the case in the present instance, for the Government did not keep its own secret, except in so far as it was not deemed necessary to communicate it to Parliament, for it was revealed through the Press a few hours afterwards. It was quite impossible, therefore, on any ground of public policy, that it should be necessary to keep it from the House of Commons, because it evidently was not thought to be necessary to keep it from other quarters. He ventured to make those remarks in order that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might give fuller explanations to the House, so that the relations between it and the Government might be understood with reference to the measure of which he was speaking and other measures of a like character (Hear, hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I am as far as possible from being disposed to complain of any remarks which have been made by the hon. and learned gentleman or on the discussion which has been raised by the hon. member for Hackney. It was clearly right and natural for members of this House that they should, at the earliest period which presented itself, put questions to the Government on this matter and take a discussion on the step which the Government have thought it their duty to advise. I can only say that when we are in a position, which I hope will be very shortly, to bring forward the estimate of the expenses attending this movement of troops, opportunity will be given for full discussion of the various points which have been suggested in the speeches to which we have just listened and the other questions which will then, no doubt, be raised. There are, however, matters upon which I think I ought at once to offer some explanation. I was very brief in my answer to the noble lord opposite because I felt almost certain that this discussion would come on, and because I thought it would be more convenient to wait to give explanation in answer to what might be said. Now I would like to make one or two remarks with reference to the observations which have fallen from the hon. and learned member for Oxford. There is no doubt whatever that this is a very important step; but it is, at the same time, a step which, after all, when you come to regard what it is, is neither more nor less than a direction given by Her Majesty for the moving of a portion of her forces from one part of the empire to the other. (Hear, hear.) And though it is a movement which will undoubtedly come under the notice of Parliament, and over which Parliament holds the control which it holds over all movements of British forces—that of the right of withholding or challenging the supplies asked for the purpose—yet so far as the order given to Her Majesty's troops is concerned it is an order strictly within the proper constitutional prerogative of the Crown, and one which Her Majesty has as much right to give as to order any portion of British troops now in England to proceed to Gibraltar or Malta or anywhere else. Then I am asked why notice was not given of this step before. Well, the hon. and learned gentleman opposite has himself suggested to our consideration what it seems to me might have suggested itself to any mind—that in a movement of this kind it was not desirable that there should be any premature discussion or disclosures until the necessary arrangements were completed. The decision was arrived at in principle some time ago, but the arrangements had to be made in India where they required time and where they could be satisfactorily completed only by the observance of secrecy. It would, indeed, be inconvenient in every way that there should be any premature publicity with respect to them. The hon. and learned gentleman says that, as a matter of fact, the Government allowed the matter to transpire within a few hours after the rising of the House. Well, there was no communication made on the part of the Government, and I may say that the Government generally were not prepared for the matter becoming known so soon. It, however, became very well known in India in consequence of the preparations which were necessary, and which were hurried forward in order to enable the troops to sail before the monsoon. But, under any circumstances, I may frankly say that we should not have thought it our duty, even if we had not foreseen that the matter would become public within so short a time, to have made a communication to Parliament with respect to it until the arrangements had been completed. We saw much inconvenience in premature discussions and disclosures on the subject. The question of transports, as one instance, would have been complicated if any premature discussion arose. But the hon. and learned gentleman says that if this is a power which the Crown claims, and which is to be recognized, very serious consequences may follow. It is contended that it may happen that a large force, or some force, may be brought from India into the United Kingdom. The hon. and learned gentleman says again, "Suppose the Indian revenue were in a flourishing condition, we might make use of the Indian army without coming to Parliament for supplies, and that in that way the power of Parliament might be evaded. So far as the bringing of Indian troops to England is concerned, I

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believe I am right in saying that such a step would be contrary to the Bill of Rights, and that it is one which no Minister of the Crown could advise Her Majesty to take without the consent of Parliament. The employment of the Indian revenue for the purpose of enabling Her Majesty to use Indian troops out of India without the sanction of Parliament, again, is distinctly provided against in, I think, an Act of 1859. Indian troops in Indian pay can only be brought outside the limits of India for the purpose of repelling invasion. The funds required to bring Indian troops out of India for other purposes must be supplied by Parliament. Hence the entire expense of the sending of these troops from India to Malta will be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. [Cheers.] The House will see, then, that the step which has been taken is not open to the objection brought against it by the hon. member for Hackney (Mr. Fawcett), that it will impose upon India a burden which she ought not to bear, though I should be quite prepared to contend, if need were, that the question is one involving very closely the interests of India also, as a part of the British Empire which might be very much affected by what might happen. [Cheers.] That is a question, however, which may be more properly discussed when the estimate is brought forward. I have to assure the hon. member for Kirkcaldy [Sir G. Campbell] that it is not my intention to reconstruct the Budget this year. I would remind him that at the time I brought it forward I stated that there would be supplementary estimates, and that they were not being lost sight of in the arrangements I was then proposing. That, again, will be matter for discussion on another occasion. The Act under which the Indian troops will serve in Europe will, I apprehend, be the Indian Mutiny Act. That, however, is a question which I would rather leave to my legal friends to discuss. I would now say a word with regard to the inconsistency alleged to exist between what I stated on the day before the recess and the step which I was aware was about to be taken. The House will remember that I was asked whether there had been any change in the policy of Her Majesty's Government and whether any fresh cause of anxiety had arisen. In reply I stated, and stated with perfect truth [cheers,] that there had been no change in the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and that there was no fresh cause for anxiety. The policy of Her Majesty's Government, as we have declared over and over again, is to endeavour to bring about a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the grave questions that have been raised, and at the time Parliament rose we did not see—as, indeed, we do not see now—any reason whatever for thinking such a settlement less probable than we had previously thought it. On the other hand, we never disguised from the House or the country from the first that we might be disappointed in our hopes, and that we thought it right, in the general interests of the Empire, to adopt certain measures of precaution. The sending of troops from India to Malta is one of those measures. I may add, also, that on the eve of the recess I spoke more particularly with reference to rumours which had been going about as to fresh complications having arisen. In the circumstances, the statement I then made was, I think, a perfectly frank and satisfactory one. (Cheers.) It was far from our wish to conceal anything which we thought might properly be made known, and certainly there was nothing further from my intention, or from the intention of the Government, than to deceive the House. [Cheers.] I hope we may not require to go further into this discussion at the present time, but I quite feel that it will be within the competence of the House to discuss these matters when the estimate I have referred to is produced. [Cheers.]

Mr. Laing observed that though it was, no doubt, technically the same thing to send a body of troops from Bombay to Malta as to send a division from Gibraltar to Malta, these matters ought to be looked at broadly. So looking at them, and speaking on the strength of his Indian experience, he ventured to say that the issue raised was a most momentous one, and that the despatch of Indian troops to Malta was the first step towards a reversal of the maxims of policy which had been acted upon by our great statesmen in the past, and that it was fraught with the greatest danger to our Indian Empire. It was a step which Lord Canning, for instance, under whom he had served as Financial Secretary in India, would never have sanctioned. In India danger was from within, and not from without. He did not deny that our Indian forces were perfectly loyal and ready to go on foreign service. The danger was not from any active disloyalty, but there was a great variety of races in India who were liable to be swayed by feelings with which we could only be imperfectly acquainted, and the old regimental system, under which European officers were, so to speak, the fathers of the regiments, having been practically broken up, it behoved us to maintain a very firm hold on India in a military sense. Now, our hold on India, he contended, would be seriously endangered if we removed our Indian troops from the garrison duty they were performing and transformed them into a powerful army with a martial and roving spirit. A much larger number of European officers would be required to keep them in check than at present, and the strength of our European army in India would also have to be increased, so as not to tempt the native troops to rise against us by allowing them to feel that they were stronger than we. The result would be an enormous increase in the financial burdens of India. A step of the kind taken by the Government was one on which the House ought to have been informed, and yet they were told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that though the Government had arrived at a decision in reference to it six weeks or two months ago, he had not thought it proper to communicate the fact to the House.

Sir J. Hay said it had been stated by two hon. members opposite that the employment of Indian troops in Europe was a matter fraught with danger to Indian finance. Well, geographically Malta was, he believed, not in Europe, but in Africa. But, however that might be, Indian troops had been employed in both the China wars—in one China war since the Indian Mutiny. They had also been employed in Abyssinia, and a vote of credit was taken for two millions for the purpose of conducting the expedition to that country. The expenses of their employment were then, as they were proposed to be now, borne out of the Imperial Exchequer. Again, they were employed in Persia; so that it was altogether erroneous to speak of the present step as being an experiment, or as being one for which there was no precedent. When the matter came to be more fully discussed it would be seen that it was not an experiment, but a step which when taken on former occasions had proved of the greatest possible advantage. [Hear, hear.] The Army of the Queen had been gallantly aided by the Army of the Empress of India. They had fought side by side on many fields, and he believed that the course adopted by Her Majesty's Government would show that they were prepared to put forth the full strength of the Empire, should the occasion arise for doing so. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Newdegate regarded the question raised by the hon. member for Hackney as being a good deal more than a mere matter of punctilio. The Abyssinian war had been referred to, but at the commencement of that war it was perfectly understood by the House that Indian troops were to be employed; that fact was known when the vote of credit was asked for. But they had not the slightest conception, when the vote of £6,000,000 was asked for that such a course as that referred to was about to be adopted. It might be right that Her Majesty should employ her Indian forces in the manner proposed; but why, he asked, was the Imperial Parliament not to be informed of the fact? For his part, he should much have preferred that, in the circumstances, the Government had employed mercenary rather than Indian troops. (Murmurs.) Let the House look at the position in which it stood. There were not wanting writers of authority who declared that the House of Commons must be prepared to abdicate many of its functions. Statements to that effect appeared in periodicals of much influence, and he trusted the House would take care that its own internal difficulties were not used to prove its incompetency, and that a belief in its incompetency, might not be used to deprive it of the active exercise of that Constitutional control which appeared to be imperilled by this step—not so much by the step itself as by the reticence of Her Majesty's Government. The Government, it appeared, had made up their minds some time since to use the vote of credit for this purpose. ["No."] Perhaps, then, the vote of credit was exhausted, and, if so, why had they not produced their estimate before the step was taken? It was, he thought, one which the House would do well to view with Constitutional jealousy. [Hear.]

Mr. Rylands thanked the hon. member for North Warwickshire for the speech he had just made. The Government had not used the House in a fair or right spirit in allowing them to break up for the Easter Recess in ignorance of the important fact which they soon afterwards became aware of. He did not at all say that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had deceived the House, but he did not hesitate to assert that the Government had been guilty of a *suppressio veri*. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had assured the House that any important information that could be communicated he would take care that the House should be informed of, and yet, in the face of that statement, the important fact the subject of discussion had been withheld from them. He did not charge the front Bench with intending to mislead the House, but it had happened more than once that language was used by members of the Government which was open to misinterpretation. He believed the ordering of the troops from India involved a great Constitutional question.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane said he entirely differed from the opinions which had been expressed by hon. members opposite. He thought it was a most fortunate circumstance that the Government had ordered the troops from India, because it had shown what a noble spirit animates the Indian army. There could now be no doubt what the feeling of that army is. The hon. members complained that the Government had not informed the House of its intentions in this respect; but they knew that if hon. members opposite had been informed of those intentions they would have taken objection to the employment of the Indian troops. ("Hear," and a laugh.) He deeply regretted that the Government, while conducting most important negotiations, were attacked not only out of the House, but were hampered by debates in it. This was most unpatriotic conduct, and he could not comprehend the object of hon. members night after night coming down and attacking the Government and then running away as if afraid of the sound they had made, not venturing to divide the House. If hon. members opposite considered that the feelings they entertained were in harmony with the feelings of the country, then let them take a vote of that House, but do not let them night after night raise, at this important crisis, debates which could only hamper the Government. [Cheers.]

Sir R. Peel—I wish to say a few words. The discussion may be very useful, but it certainly has been very prolix; and as I listened to the speech of the hon. member opposite I must say I was surprised that nobody rose to call him to order when he entered into a discussion of his conduct as Financial Minister in India. I heard him refer to Lord Canning as a most illustrious British Statesman, and no doubt something of the honour connected with the illustrious Statesmen would fall on the Financial Secretary. [Laughter.] I wish to refer to something which fell from the lips of the hon. member for Burnley. I was sorry to hear him compliment my hon. friend the member for North Warwickshire. To hear a compliment from the hon. member to my hon. friend on such an occasion is rather distressing. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] What we want to see is every member on this side of the house supporting Her Majesty's Government. [Cheers.] It is of the greatest importance to see hon. members acting unanimously and determined to support the Government. You may find fault with their policy and canvass it if you can; but I am sorry to say my hon. friend the member for North Warwickshire complains of what the calls the reticence of the Government. Why, if there ever has been a Government for the last 20 years that has not been reticent, this is the Government. [Hear.] The hon. and learned member for Oxford to-night, speaking from the front Opposition bench, complimented the Government on the readiness it had always shown to communicate its intentions so far as is consistent with the public service. I wish to point out the grave mistake made by the hon. member for North Warwickshire. He said that the Government, when it asked for the vote of credit, had no idea of bringing over troops from India. I do not suppose that the vote of credit had any reference to Indian troops. We know it had none. To-night the Chancellor of the Exchequer has told us that he will move supplementary estimates for the purpose of defraying the expenses that may be incurred in this movement of troops; and the hon. and gallant Admiral has shown that this is no new action, this movement of Indian troops. They were employed in Abyssinia and they have been employed in China, and now they are being brought into probably European waters for the purpose of any emergency that may be required. Now, I cannot conceive, except in a spirit of faction (hear, hear), anybody setting out his belief that this is an unconstitutional measure on the part of Government in endeavouring to employ for the service of the State Indian troops. Surely if these troops are available in defence of this great Empire it cannot be wrong that they should be employed on this occasion? Great emergencies may arise. [Hear, hear.] The Government is anxious to have at their disposal a force which will relieve the strain upon England without increasing the strain elsewhere, and I cannot see the slightest objection to the course which the Government have thought proper to pursue. Of course, on a subsequent occasion we shall have an opportunity of discussing this question, but in the meantime I should be glad if it went forth to the country that the supporters of the Government are firm in their determination to support the Government in the policy they are now following, and which they have continued to follow since the resignation of Lord Derby. I am thoroughly convinced we are only doing right now in giving the Government all the support in our power—a support which their policy fully justifies them in expecting at the hands of the House of Commons. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. Jenkins complained of the attempt which had been made by the right hon. baronet to intimidate the hon. member for North Warwickshire. (Sir R. Peel here stretched out his arm towards Mr. Newdegate, who sat near, and shook hands, amid much laughter, with that hon. member.) He maintained pressure was being brought to bear on the hon. member for North Warwickshire by the criticism which had been passed on his action, and he held that pressure of this kind should not be used. (A laugh.) The removal of the troops from India had cost twice as much in shipping as it need have done had the fact been known that it would be required, and therefore, the excuse of economy would not hold water. For anything we knew there might be other Indian troops under orders for Malta or we did not know where, and the Government ought to inform the House whether it was so, and what was the destination of the troops. The support which the Government received from the publicists of France, Germany, and Italy was given because their policy was accepted as a policy of menace and of war, because it was believed England was endeavouring to bring Russia's nose to the grindstone or to plunge her into a desolating war. The Government might be technically right in removing troops from India, but if they went too near the line which divided constitutionality from unconstitutionality and pushed the rights of the Crown to the extreme they might endanger the stability of the Throne.

Mr. Fawcett said no one was in a better position to know the feeling of the country than the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth; and if there were those who liked to debate without dividing, there were those who liked to divide without debating. But he and others would be false to their principles if they did not by their votes protest against the Government saying they could call an indefinite number of troops from India without informing Parliament; and, therefore, if a resolution were not brought forward by some one of higher authority, he should move one himself, and he should avail himself of the third reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, as completing the Budget, to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer how he meant to provide the ways and means for the additional expense that had been incurred.

The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMON,S—MAY 7.

In answer to Mr. Whitwell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: I observe that, besides the question of the hon. member, there are two others on the paper, both of which relate to the same subject. To a certain extent I answered them yesterday by anticipation, and, perhaps, I may take this opportunity of supplementing what I then stated. The Indian Government has for the moment provided what is necessary for the fitting out of the expedition and the payment of the troops; and, as soon as we are able to do so, we shall be prepared to submit a supplementary Estimate to the House, and to repay the whole of that expenditure, and to make further provision for the support and pay of those troops. (Hear, hear.) I am not at the present moment able to say how soon we can do that, but there shall be no unnecessary delay. The hon. member for Hackney asks under what Act or Articles of War the native troops now serve, and whether they might be employed in Europe, the United Kingdom, and Channel Islands. I gave a very brief answer last night, but I may say now that the authority under which the Government of India proceeded in passing that Act and framing those Articles is an Imperial statute (3 and 4 William IV., cap. 85, sec. 73), which has been confirmed and kept alive since the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown by the Act 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, sec. 22, and which makes such articles of war binding upon the native troops who are under them, "wheresoever they may be serving." The native soldier's oath binds him to go wherever he is ordered, by sea or land, in any part of Europe, as well as any other part of the world, and to serve under Indian articles. But the provisions of the "Bill of Rights" (1 W. and M) prevent his being brought into England in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament. (Cheers.)

Mr. Holms—May they serve in the Channel Islands? (Laughter.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I believe they can be called upon to serve there.

Mr. E. Jenkins asked to what part of Her Majesty's dominions the Indian troops were being transferred.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—To Malta. (Hear, hear.)

THE BAGOT WILL CASE.

THE hearing of the Bagot will case was resumed in the Dublin Probate Court on May 2. The cross-examination of Mr. John Lloyd Bagot was continued by Mr. Monroe, Q.C., and the evidence obtained chiefly referred to the disputes of witness with Mrs. Bagot.

Judge Warren: You never called her anything except Mrs. Bagot?—Never.

Mr. Monroe: Did you ever call her Jezebel?—No; I said she was like a Jezebel—painted.

Who was Jezebel?—You know history. She was one of the Jewish queens.

Was she of good character?—I don't know whether she was of good character. She got a man killed.

And you were the person the painted Jezebel was to kill?—No.

Judge Warren: Did you mean to say she was like a Jezebel because she got a man killed?—No; she was painted.

Mr. Monroe: When did you call her a hyena?—I don't think I called her so. If I did it would be very near the thing. She was so very tameless and restless. She was not like a hyena in figure, at all events.

What was the mystery referred to in your brother's letter?—I understood it was the birth of the child soon after the marriage. It is rather an unusual thing in the country for a child to be born six weeks after marriage. I said to him, "I suppose you seduced the girl," and he said, "Not at all. She was as bad as bad could be from the time she was 16." He said he would go to court, and die on the table of the court rather than let her perjury pass about the marriage.

Joseph Arthur Holmes, D.L., magistrate for Sligo, Roscommon and Mayo, became acquainted with Mr. Bagot in 1863, and acted in part as his agent. Received a letter from him on Aug. 12, 1875, in which he spoke of his marriage, which was not announced, for family reasons. He was very vigorous in mind. Witness was present when he died. He never disowned the child to him. He never called it his child, but always spoke of it as her child.

David Francis Buckley, physician and surgeon, deposed that on one occasion Mrs. Bagot came in to him, and pretended to sob, and said, surely she would not have a separation between them. He was in a dangerous condition. I asked her to leave. She was lying on his body, and he said she would smother him. I lifted her off him. She then flung herself down on the carpet and rolled towards the fireplace. She flung herself on Mr. Bagot again, and had to be removed by Mr. John Bagot. His jealousy regarding Mrs. Bagot's movements excited him very much and imperilled his condition. I was obliged to give him stimulants to keep up the action of the heart. He suffered great depression after these scenes. I kept constant watch on him. Mrs. Bagot one day came into her husband's room and commenced abusing him. She called him coward, liar, and drunkard. Witness asked her to desist, as she was imperilling her husband's life of which there was great danger. The scene lasted three hours and I was most apprehensive of his life. I thought he would die. After two hours I felt Mr. Bagot's pulse, which I found so weak that I emphatically called out, without addressing any one in particular, that Mr. Bagot could not stand any more of these scenes, &c., and that however continued them did so at their peril.

The court here rose.

The case was resumed on May 3.

Mr. William Fry, solicitor, was examined by Mr. Macdonogh. He said: On March 21 I received a letter from Mr. Bagot, in consequence of which I called on him at Kingstown to receive instructions for the making of his will. He handed me the will of August and the two codicils, I took down as he directed. Witness deposed to the directions he received, and which were embodied in the will, and have already been published. He continued: Mr. Bagot thought all the unhappiness between him and his wife was owing to her debts, and he expressed his desire that they should be paid out of whatever she was entitled to under the will. During the whole time of my conversation with Mr. Bagot about the matter of the will, his intelligence was as good as that of any one in this court. I did not dictate anything as to the provisions of the will, as he was quite a stranger to me. I had not seen him before. The day I went to Chester, the only point on which I made any suggestion was in reference to the appointment of trustees to the second will. They were not the same as in the first will, and when he expressed indecision as to who should be the second executor, I suggested Mr. Holmes, in whom I knew Mr. Bagot had great confidence. On March 27 I wrote to Dr. Banks, asking him to arrange with Mr. Porter to call on Mr. Bagot and have a consultation. I did so at the latter's request. The draft will prepared by Mr. Pakenham, lawyer, was submitted to Mr. Bagot on April 6, and on the 7th I received it back, with certain alterations made by Mr. Bagot himself in black ink. The witness was referred to the draft copy of the will and codicils and examined as to various alterations made by the testator himself and other emendations and alterations made by Mr. Pakenham, lawyer, for whose approval it was submitted. In the original draft the trustees were authorised to pay £2,000 a year for the maintenance of the child of his wife, called William. There were also the words "I hereby declare my wife shall not be entitled to dower out of any of my estates whatsoever," and the testator added in his own handwriting the words "or thirds." The testator executed the will and duplicate thereof in presence of Dr. Banks and witness being the subscribing witness thereto; under that will Mrs. Bagot got £500 a year. On the day the will was executed, April 15, he handed me the following document, which Mrs. Bagot dropped when leaving the room. It was as follows: "I have heard of your unhappiness, and am here, will you see me? Do not say 'No.'" It was signed "A." Mr. Bagot believed it referred to a Mr. Graham, a former lover of Mrs. Bagot.

Did any earthly being use any undue influence with him or fraud of any kind in reference to that will?—Certainly not; undue influence would not be easy with him, and he was very sensitive as to his state of health, and described his condition as beastly.

Under the circumstances would a female attendant be better for him?—Well, if it were myself I would prefer an aged female. (Laughter.) I say what I conscientiously think. [Renewed laughter.] Mr. Bagot wrote me to institute proceedings for a divorce. I received this letter from Mrs. Bagot on the subject: "Mrs. Bagot presents her compliments to Mr. Fry, and begs to say that Mr. Bagot's wishes as to a practical separation were quite unknown to herself, and that as she was going to London she would find it more convenient to procure a divorce there." Mr. Bagot seemed to be always excited in reference to the child. He told me he believed a doctor at Nice was the father. In the instructions for the preparation of the will be stated distinctly the child was not his heir, and should never use the name of Bagot, but should bear the name of Verner. The witness was then examined as to the correspondence arising out of negotiations for the settlement on Mrs. Bagot under the separation.

The case was shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 10th May.

6th Foot, Lieut Grunds to be Captain, vice Adcock, retired on a pension. Gentleman Cadet Etheridge to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Watkis to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Newell to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Cockburn to be Second Lieut.

10th Foot, Lieut Elliott to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Lang, promoted. Gentleman Cadet Richardson to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Robertson, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Taylor, promoted. Gentleman Cadet Rich, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Grant to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Dundas to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Hodgson, promoted.

11th Foot, Lieut Coppinger to be Captain, vice W. P. Mortimer, retired on a pension.

12th Foot, Second Lieut Hutchinson, from the 67th Foot, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Richardson, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Gentleman Cadet Brabazon to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Baker, promoted.

13th Foot, Captain Denny retires on a pension. Queen's (India) Cadet Couchman to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Ambrose, retired. Gentleman Cadet Coningham to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Thurlow, promoted.

14th Foot, Captain Cook retires on a pension. Gentleman Cadet Wemyss to be Second Lieut. Queen's (India) Cadet Mitchell to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Fry to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Barchard to be Second Lieut.

15th Foot, Lieut Steele to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Allen, promoted.

15th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Hore to be Second Lieut, vice Barlow, transferred to the 78th Foot.

17th Foot, Gentlemen Cadet Carpendale to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut promoted. Queen's (India) Cadet Lloyd to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Field, retired.

18th Foot, Honorary Queen's Cadet Edwards to be Second Lieut in Succession to Lieut Hicks, resigned.

19th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Anderson retires on a pension.

20th Foot, Lieut-Col Francis retires on a pension. Captain and Brevet Major, Johnstone to be Major, vice Blount, retired on half-pay. Lieut Dickenson to be Captain vice Brevet Major Johnstone.

22nd Foot, Gentlemen Cadet Hardy to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Hall, promoted.

24th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Franklin to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut. Symons, promoted. Gentleman Cadet Graham to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Weallens to be Second Lieut. Queen's (India) Cadet Thomson to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Willett to be Second Lieut.

25th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Drummond to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Adams, promoted. Gentleman Cadet Wigram to be Second Lieut in succession to Mulcahy, promoted.

26th Foot, Second Lieut Grant, from the 4th Foot, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Chichester to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Fetherstonhaugh to be Second Lieut.

26th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Wood to be Second Lieut.

27th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Steele to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Stainforth, promoted.

29th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Hardisty to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Thomas to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Haughton, to be Second Lieut.

30th Foot, Lieut Watson to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Kemble, promoted. Gentleman Cadet Hamilton, to be Second Lieut in succession to Sub-Lieut Welman, transferred to the 22nd Foot. Gentleman Cadet Derham to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Kemble, promoted. Gentleman Cadet Bray to be Second Lieut. Queen's (India) Cadet Watson, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet O'Brien to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Haynes to be Second Lieut.

31st Foot, Lieut Deverell to be Captain, vice Eccles, retired on a pension.

33rd Foot, Gentleman Cadet Twynam to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Cazalet, Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

36th Foot, Quartermaster-Sergeant Bradley to be Quartermaster, vice Robinson, deceased. Queen's Cadet O'Donoghue to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Rose, promoted.

37th Foot, Honorary Queen's Cadet Knox to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Nott, promoted.

38th Foot, Queen's Cadet Hore to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Olive, promoted.

39th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Fagan to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Egerton, seconded.

41st Foot, Gentleman Cadet Reade to be Second Lieut vice Sim, transferred to the 93rd Foot. Gentleman Cadet Crabbe to be Second Lieut.

Gentleman Cadet Harkness to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Hall to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Giffard to be Second Lieut.

46th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Morrison to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Reeves, promoted.

47th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Atkin to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Yard, promoted.

48th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Lewis to be Second Lieut vice Crawley, appointed Quartermaster.

49th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Johnstone to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut. Smith, promoted.

50th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Daniell to be Second Lieut vice Shiply, tranferred to the 7th Foot.

51st Foot, Gentleman Cadet Milton to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut. Lucas, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Gentleman Cadet Agnew to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut. Preston, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

52nd Foot, Second Lieut. Stopford, from the 36th Foot, to be Second Lieut Gentleman Cadet Cocks to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet the Hon Monck to be Second Lieut.

53rd Foot, Gentleman Cadet Thatcher to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Cotton, promoted.

57th Foot, Gentleman Cadet James to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut. Crompton, retired. Gentlemen Cadet Bode to be Second Lieut. in succession to Lieut. Massey, resigned.

58th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Thurlow to be Second Lieut Getleman Cadet O'Donel to be second Lieut Gentleman Cadet Gallwey to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Ostrehan to be Second Lieut.

60th Foot, Second Lieut Boultbee, from 20th Foot, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Marsham, promoted. Second Lieut Crawley, from the 107th Foot, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Vaughan, resigned. Lieut Mynors to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Okeden, seconded.

61st Foot, Gentleman Cadet Rose to be Second Lieut, Gentleman Cadet Cure to be Second Lieut.

62nd Foot, Lieut Goding to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Carter, who resigns that appointment.

63rd Foot, Gentleman Cadet Farrington to be Second Leiut, in succession to Leiut Reay, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

64th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Steele to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Richardson, promoted. Gentleman Cadet Marshall to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Adderley, promoted.

76th Foot, The undermentioned Lieuts have been appointed Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps:—W H Young, J P Sparling. Gentleman Cadet Hight to be Second Lieut.

69th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col the Hon Powys to be Lieut-Col, vice J Symth, retired on full-pay. Captain and Brevet Major Rawlins to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col the Hon Powys. Lieut King to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Rawlins. Gentleman Cadet Sillem to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Butler, promoted.

70th Foot, Lieut Shawe has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Gentleman Cadet Browne to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Pearse, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Gentleman Cadet Smith to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Campbell, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, Queen's (India) Cadet Davies to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Shawe, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

71st Foot, Lieut Reid to be Captain, vice Addison, retired. Gentleman Cadet Swinton to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Craigie, promoted.

72nd Foot, Lieut Gordon has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

74th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Weyland to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Boughey, promoted.

78th Foot, Lieut Harvey to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Knight, promoted. Second Lieut Hume, from the 49th Foot, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Mackintosh to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Ewart, seconded. Gentleman Cadet Fraser to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Christopher to be Second Lieut.

80th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Daubeny to be Second Lieut, in succession to Sub-Lieut Brooke, transferred to the Grenadier Guards.

82nd Foot, Gentleman Cadet Lang to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut O'Leary, promoted.

83rd Foot, Lieut Bond to be Captain, vice W Cooke-Collis, seconded for service on the Staff.

84th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Mein to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Cobbold, promoted.

85th Foot, Lieut Godfray has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

86th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Armstrong to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Brookes, retired. Gentleman Cadet Lugard, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Plummer, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet O'Brien to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Cheyne to be Second Lieut.

88th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Rickards to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Jeffreys, promoted.

90th Foot, Lieut Lomax to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Laye, promoted. Lieut Lysons to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet White to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Fell to be Second Lieut.

93rd Foot, Second Lieut Macbean, from the 72nd Foot, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Blackburn, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Urmston to be Second Lieut.

94th Foot, Major Butler retires on a pension. Queen's (India) Cadet Hogge to be Second Lieut, in succession to Sub-Lieut Godley, transferred to the 95th Foot.

95th Foot, Captain Paske to be Major, vice Rawlins, retired on a pension. Lieut Burnett to be Captain, vice Seagram, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Lieut Tower, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice Paske.

96th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Watson to be Second Lieut, vice Kindereley, transferred to the 52nd Foot. Gentleman Cadet Anderson to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Dorling, promoted. Gentleman Cadet Kinloch to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut D'Aguilar, promoted.

97th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Maunsell to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut. Cautley, promoted.

99th Foot, Lieut Goulburn to be Second Lieut. Queen's (India) Cadet Medley to be Second Lieut. in succession to Sub-Lieut Cooper, transferred to the 7th Foot. Queen's (India) Cadet McCarthy to be Second Lieut. Honorary Queen's Cadet Justice to be Second Lieut.

100th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Broome to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Denys, promoted.

102nd Foot, Gentleman Cadet Gallenga, to be Second Lieut, vice Dobbin, transferred to the 11th Foot.

104th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Ormroed to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Davies, promoted.

105th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Pirie to be Second Lieut, vice de Trafford, transferred to the 7th Foot.

107th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Boisragon to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Maycock, retired.

108th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Saunders to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Reid, promoted.

109th Foot, Lieut Lay, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut, vice Drummond, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Rifle Brigade, Major Lord Clinton to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Colonel Dillon, retired on half-pay. Captain and Brevet Major Bunbury to be Major, vice Lord Clinton. Lieut. Fergussion to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Bunbury.

Staff College, Lieut-Col and Brevet Colonel Creagh-Osborne, C B, to be Commandant, vice Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart, K C B, appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General at Head Quarters.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major Poulton retires on half-pay.

BREVET.

Lieut-Col Francis, 20th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Colonel upon retiring on a pension.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Anderson, 19th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Colonel upon retiring on a pension.

Major Butler, 94th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Col upon retiring on a pension.

Captain Denny, 13th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major upon retiring on a pension.

Captain Cook, 14th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major upon retiring on a pension.

Paymaster Roberts to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Surgeon-Major Poulton to have the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon General upon retiring on half pay.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets appointed to Commissions in the Gazette of the 30th ultimo, should have been described as Honorary Queen's Cadets:—L G Russell, 11th Foot. D Carey, 30th Foot. C J Napier, 31st Foot. J Eardley-Wilmot, 39th Foot.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

India Office, 8th May.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut Herbert, 45th Foot. Dated 30th June, 1874.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut Sinclair, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot. Dated 2nd Dec, 1874.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

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The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public shou be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

TRADE MARK AN ELEPHANT.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.
„ Birdseye.
„ Cut Cavendish.
„ Returns Tobacco.

York River Tobacco.
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Havana Tobacco.
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Latakia Tobacco.
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Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

MANUFACTORY,—GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS solicit the attention of ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and CORPORATIONS to their

NEW PATENT DREDGE PLANT,

By which Harbours, Docks, Bars, Rivers, Shoals, Channels, and Canals can be deepened or cut from 1 foot to 40 feet in any soil, with great speed and economy. The Dredge Plant has been already supplied to the Clyde Trust; the Government Works at Carlingford; the Australian Government; the Indian Government; the Mersey Board; Crown Agent for the Colonies; the North Sea Ship Canal, Holland; the Canadian Government; the Egyptian Government; the Caledonian Railway Company; the North Eastern Railway Company; the Harbours of Stockton, Bristol, Aberdeen, Greenock, Barrow, Dundee, Newcastle, Swansea, Fleetwood, Cardiff, Hartlepool, Batavia, Newhaven, and elsewhere, and it can steam to any part of the World.

W. SIMONS & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, RENFREW, SCOTLAND.

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THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.	HELMETS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown........ ...	7	0	Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality...........	8	0	The New Spike for Infantry..................	7	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry..........	10	0
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Soft Black Felt, Round Crown............	8	0	Ellwood's Helmets, White......................	13	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown........	8	0	Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets..............	13	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0	Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	18	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab..................	7	8	Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke............	18	0
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets..................	10	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats..........	8	0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8	Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
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LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

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TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

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HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES.

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED-GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

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BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6	8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5	0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6	8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above......each	4	0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5	8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes...........each	9	0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs ....each	4	0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8	8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered................each	7 8 to 9	8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes.. each	12	8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

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CLAIMS.—The sums paid in discharge of claims by Death under the Company's Policies amount to upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.

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THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

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The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.

ELECTIONS take place in June and December.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

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Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School, as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:

Captain O. Bourdillon, Poona, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Rangoon, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Belgaum, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, 8. 4th March 1876.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he [illegible] received information to the effect that the only [illegible] of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See [illegible] 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late [illegible] Hospital, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost [illegible] remedy in [illegible] Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I [illegible] my [illegible] health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and [illegible] remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, [illegible] that in nearly every case of Cholera [illegible] BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered [illegible] recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, [illegible] DYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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